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BOLSHEVISM IN THE UNITED STATES IS SUBJECT OF ATTACK

Action of Soldiers and Sailors in Assaulting Socialists at Meeting in New York City Is Looked Upon as Significant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—The growth of feeling with regard to efforts to promote what is viewed as Bolshevism in America was exemplified by the action of several hundreds of soldiers, sailors and marines in assaulting the crowds pouring forth from Madison Square Garden after Monday night's meeting of Socialists and tearing away from many people the scarlet emblems which they wore. These consisted of caps and ties and button-hole ribbons, which they were flaunting as a result of the Mayor's order prohibiting the display of the usual red banner which goes with such gatherings. And, although the police reserves, who were out in large numbers, finally dispersed the uniformed men, they did so as gently as possible, on the ground, as one of them put it, that "their hearts were in the right place." A number of Socialist sympathizers were severely beaten.

A rumor that the United States flag was being insulted at the rally is said to have brought about the gathering of the soldiers and sailors, and the events which followed are generally as indicating significantly the strong sentiment among military men against the red flag and Bolshevism. The police commissioner on Tuesday received a special report on their activities, and he has written to the Mayor on the subject. It is said that the military police made no effort to curb the service men. Several civilians who were arrested were discharged from the night court. The police say they believe that if the soldiers and sailors had not interfered there would have been no trouble, but it is now said that permits for mass meetings will be issued only on condition that no flags likely to cause disorder will be used, and there is talk of a boycott among owners of halls against the Socialists.

In discussing the meeting, Alexander I. Rorke, assistant district attorney, on Tuesday said that although the speakers did not openly commit violence, they did suggest it by insinuation, the audience acclaiming the suggestion that, as America was political independence by revolution, so must industrial freedom be won by revolution.

The assistant district attorney said he believed that the loyal citizens of America were in no humor to brook what he called nonsense from the radical elements who have made the red flag an issue between the police and themselves. He does not lay all the blame upon the Socialists, but blames particularly their leaders, who, he says, should know better than to preach the doctrine of revolution; and upon that section of capital which continues to treat the workers as machines rather than human beings.

Mr. Rorke thinks that conditions tend to create and increase the very tendencies, among the working classes, which all concerned should strive to control. But this control, he thinks, does not devolve solely upon the police and the recognized authorities. It devolves, on the one hand, upon the radical leaders, who, better educated than many of their followers, can direct their steps easily; and, on the other, upon those men of money and big business who will not see that whatever is done for the good of the worker is, in the long run, done for the good of all.

It is contended by those who urge moderation on all sides that the attitude of "We'll show them," on the part of the employers, would prove to be as destructive to industrial peace as the attitude of revolt on the part of the workers.

What is needed to restore something like a common ground of action for the common good, Mr. Rorke thinks, is, first of all, sincere, vigorous and unselfish action on the part of the churches, the bench, the bar and other organizations to teach real Americanism to the rank and file of those who are susceptible to the self-seeking demagogue. Then, he continues, it is necessary for capital to change its attitude, and to recognize the rights of labor, not only on the surface, but sincerely. Along with this, he urges the working classes to rid themselves of their Bolshevist leaders and to go their half way toward an equitable understanding between capital and labor.

Mr. Rorke has made a study of this question for the past score of years. He has watched the rise of Bolshevism in Europe and knows the danger of its dissemination here. He appeals for full recognition on the part of the whole American people of the seriousness of the situation, and for sincere study of effective means by which the chief causes for complaint, on both sides, may be removed, and industrial peace thereby preserved.

Some of the utterances at the Madison Square Garden meeting, bearing on this subject, are regarded as emphasizing the justice of Mr. Rorke's appeal. Scott Nearing, for instance, after reading the Declaration of Independence, said in part: "That was a declaration of independence against

GERMAN WITHDRAWAL FROM FINLAND ASKED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Sunday).—Helsingfors reports an attack by Russian vessels on the Finnish coast on Tuesday. A further message quotes the British consul as stating that Great Britain would not recognize Finland's independence until the German troops had withdrawn. He added that the Allies had demanded that it should be done as soon as possible.

SCHOOLS CLOSED, BUT SALOONS OPEN

Butte, Montana, Placed Under a Partial Quarantine for Second Time—Need of Ruling Questioned by Many Physicians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BUTTE, Montana.—Following two meetings here during which it developed that many physicians of Butte, Montana, differed radically in their opinions and views from those of the county and city health authorities, this city was placed under partial quarantine a second time, but only after bitter opposition to the proposed action of the authorities had tempered that action to a considerable extent. Some of the best known physicians claim that there is no serious epidemic in Butte. Others are free in their statements that many of the so-called influenza cases of the past two weeks were merely the result of over-indulgence during the celebration of the signing of the armistice.

The schools are tightly closed and a rule is in force prohibiting children under 16 attending theaters, motion picture shows or other places of meeting, including Sunday schools, but the saloons, pool and billiard halls, etc., are permitted to run to capacity houses by the latest regulations.

During the first quarantine period in Butte several weeks ago, theaters were tightly closed and so were churches while the saloons were permitted to sell bottled goods only, and in half a dozen instances saloons were closed for permitting drinkers to congregate in large numbers. When the news of the armistice was received at 1 o'clock on the morning of Nov. 11 virtually every saloon in the city was opened full swing although the state law prohibits saloons being open from 12 midnight to 8 a. m. The motion picture and other theater men immediately protested and the health authorities then permitted the theaters to reopen but the schools, city library and other useful places were still kept under the ban.

One of the local theaters injected considerable humor into the situation by running large advertisements in local newspapers ridiculing the epidemic and the quarantine measure ordered by the city and county health authorities.

Among the paragraphs in the advertisements is the following: "Selling an epidemic is just like selling soup or soap. Just advertise it and you will get a flock of 'customers.' Where three really have it, seven are scared into it. We object to again being closed unless every place in Butte where people congregate is likewise closed. In other words, we refuse to be the 'goat' as the theaters were during the last 30-day closing period, which entailed tremendous financial loss on the theater men."

Quarantine Called Foolish

Red Cross Field Director Declares Frigate Helps Spread Disease

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—That it is foolish to attempt to quarantine against the alleged disease that has so greatly agitated health officials all over the country is the claim made by Capt. J. N. Dolph to a local interviewer here. Captain Dolph is a field director of the Red Cross and has been in Denver, Salt Lake City and San Francisco, as well as other large cities, observing alleged health conditions, and will make a report on reaching his headquarters in Washington. He stated that his report will insist that the so-called ailment is sporadic in character, that it is in no sense epidemic and that quarantines are foolish so far as "controlling" it are concerned. His report will cite many instances where persons in remote places in the West are claimed to have passed away with the disease, instances when there was no possible chance of their having come in contact with other people.

"Fright spread it here and in every other American city," said Captain Dolph in discussing the local situation. "The next time it appears here my advice from what I have observed is that the lid should be lifted off everything and that some commission be appointed to keep the people amused. I believe firmly that it occurs in single cases like any other non-epidemic affection and that it does no good to shut picture shows, wear gas masks or keep people away from the churches."

He stated that he would make a report along the lines indicated by his interview on reaching Washington.

PROGRESS IN FORMING THE JUGO-SLAV STATE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday).—A message from Sarajevo reports that the Bosnian National Council has urged the Serbian Crown Prince to expedite the steps necessary for Bosnia Herzegovina's adhesion to Serbia.

BASEL, Switzerland (Tuesday).—Crown Prince Alexander of Serbia has been appointed Regent of the Jugo-Slav state by the National Council at Agram, according to a Laibach dispatch. A state council comprising all the members of the Agram Council, 50 delegates from Serbia and five from Montenegro, has been summoned to meet at Sarajevo. This council will appoint a cabinet for the Jugo-Slav state.

Prince Alexander will appoint governors at Belgrade, Serbia; Cetinje, Montenegro; Laibach, Slavonia; Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina; Spalato, Dalmatia and Agram, Croatia. As soon as the situation is settled, elections will be held for a constituent assembly, which will sit at Sarajevo and definitely decide upon the form of state and adopt the constitution.

CHILE AND PERU STIRRED BY RUMOR

United States, It Is Said, Will Seek to Prevent Any War at This Time—Other South American Republics May Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The State Department, late on Tuesday, received advices giving some details of anti-Peruvian rioting in Iquique and Antofagasta, and of the withdrawal by Peru of her consuls as a result of the disturbances. The reports are one-sided, and the United States Government will await complete reports before taking any action. What that action will be The Christian Science Monitor is able to state with a fair degree of authority.

This government will use its influence to prevent a war in South America, or anywhere else on this hemisphere, at this time. The trouble between Chile and Peru is as old as national feud which has existed since the last war, nearly 40 years ago. If the facts should warrant the action when they are all in hand, this government undoubtedly will act with the other South American governments in repressive measures that will hold both Chile and Peru back from actual warfare.

According to advices here, which, as before stated, are one-sided, false reports have been circulated, both in Chile and Peru, calculated to stir up old animosities. The result has been serious disorder in Iquique and other cities, with accompanying attacks upon Peruvian consuls and business men.

Chileans Aroused

Stormy Session of Deputies Ends in Street Demonstrations

SANTIAGO, Chile.—The Peruvian question was brought up in the Chilean Chamber of Deputies on Monday night, and a stormy session resulted. Señor Cardenas, the second vice-president of the Chamber, suggested that the question be settled peacefully. The members of the new Chilean Cabinet, who were present, withdrew as a protest, and the president and first vice-president of the Chamber announced they had resigned. The session then had to be adjourned to prevent violence. The sitting was reopened later and the deputies voted Cardenas out of his office as second vice-president and annulled the resignations of the president and first vice-president.

After the meeting crowds in the streets hooted Cardenas, calling him a traitor. The newspapers declare the withdrawals of the Peruvian consuls from Chile and the Chilean consuls from Peru were made in order to avoid more serious difficulties. The manifestations which caused the withdrawals, they say, were without any real reason in either country.

The governments of both countries are advised by the newspapers to proceed quickly to the carrying out of the treaty of 1883 and to solve the open question of the definite possession of the provinces of Tacna and Arica.

An official dispatch from the Peruvian Foreign Minister, given out in Buenos Aires on Monday, declared that the Peruvian Consul at Iquique was attacked by Chilean crowds and carried by force aboard a small steamer in the port. The police then notified the Consul that they would not permit him to disembark.

FOREIGN TRADE CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The National Foreign Trade Council will hold its next general meeting in Chicago in April.

PRESIDENT WILSON STARTS ON TRIP TO EUROPE NEXT WEEK

French and Italian Ambassadors in the United States to Sail With the Chief Executive—Presence Earnestly Desired

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—President Wilson and his party, which includes J. J. Jusserand, Ambassador of France, and Count V. Macchi di Cellere, Ambassador of Italy, on the President's personal invitation, will depart for Europe next week. The President will be absent from Washington possibly six weeks, but not more than two months. He will address a joint session of Congress on Tuesday, and before the week ends he will be well at sea.

Since the President decided to go, there has been some speculation as to the propriety and wisdom of his being personally on the scene of the peace negotiations. This, apparently, has been set at rest by information which has come within a few hours from Paris. It is not officially given out, but the fact is known that Premier Clemenceau has let it be known that the presence of the President is positively essential, at least at the preliminary conference which is to be held between Mr. Lloyd George, M. Clemenceau, Premier Orlando and the President of the United States. At this conference the fundamentals of the formal Peace Conference to follow will be laid. The question of what constitutes freedom of the seas is to be determined, and more important still, the basis for the proposed League of Nations is to be outlined. The structure to be erected will be completed by the peace delegates. There is every prospect that the conference will be held in Paris, especially as that city is better equipped for the entertainment of the large number of delegates than any other city mentioned.

Preceding the vessel that will bear the President to Europe, will be one conveying newspaper correspondents who are to report the Peace Conference. It is generally understood that the President will visit England before going to France, and preparations for his reception being made in London are most elaborate.

Confidence Demanded

Congress and People of the United States Want Peace Outlines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Although the cardinal factors of the peace policy and settlement program of President Wilson have been reiterated and stated over and over again, and to the point where the mass of the people of the country are familiar with his general aims, it is nevertheless apparent that the country is by no means agreed as to exactly what these fundamentals imply. It is not merely that the Republican critics of the Administration take issue with the President and demand that he take the country into his confidence. Even some prominent members of the President's own party are by no means committed to some of the essential features of the President's program.

Owing to this vague apprehension, even on the part of his political adherents and the pronounced criticism of his opponents, congressional leaders expect the President to take Congress fully into his confidence before he leaves to take part in the Peace Conference. If the President wants to leave a united Congress behind him, and to disarm his critics, it is deemed almost essential that he should give that body as full an explanation of his policy as possible. Throughout the war the President was strongly criticized for isolating himself and for the alleged failure to seek the co-operation of Congress.

It is now fully realized that the point has been reached where co-operation and understanding between the Executive and Congress is necessary if a divided country and divided councils are to be avoided. Moreover, should the President leave the United States without some further explanation of what he intends to do and to advocate, criticism from this country will inevitably precede him to the other side, and might conceivably handicap him in dealing with the allied chiefs. At the same time, diplomatic exigencies may force the President to rely on Congress to support him without giving further details or explanation of his policy.

It is now taken for granted that the President is to address a joint session of Congress before his departure. This address is looked forward to as the most important since his appearance before that body asking for a declaration of war on the then Imperial German Government. If the expectations of congressional leaders are realized, the President will throw some additional light on the much-discussed League of Nations and what bearing it is likely to have on the future of the United States in the international sphere. Recent statements by Republicans and Democrats alike indicate that the policy of a League of Nations and the obligations inherent in the adoption of the scheme are going to receive the full attention of Congress. Exactly what the President means by the "freedom of the seas," what bearing such a doctrine has on the future of the British and American

navies, and what the President meant to imply by the removal of economic barriers and how far are the Central Empires of Germany, and Austria-Hungary to participate in this economic equality, as well as what is to be done with Turkey, notwithstanding explanations offered, are points on which there is apparently no unanimity. In fact, those voicing clear-cut opposition are by no means a negligible minority, nor one which the President can afford to neglect.

In the past week the opposition to the Administration has considered more than one plan of campaign in case the President should refuse to take Congress into his confidence. It was even intimated that the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate should go to Europe and keep the Senate in touch with the situation. Such a plan, it is believed, is too fantastic ever to materialize, but the very fact that it should be considered by responsible senators is enough to show that conditions are not entirely harmonious. It is possible that the taking over of the cables lent color to the apprehension voiced in some quarters lest the news of the peace negotiations should be withheld. It has been denied that there is any such intention on the part of the responsible officials of the Administration. Any attempt at repression or suppression at this time would meet with the strongest opposition, it is quite apparent.

GREAT EXODUS OF ALIENS IS EXPECTED

Steamship Agents in United States Say That Thousands of Natives of Other Countries Are Going Home After Peace Is Declared

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

ELIZABETH, New Jersey.—Steamship agents, chiefly those engaged in the passenger branches of ocean transportation lines, are already talking about what is likely to happen when the peace of the world has been placed on a substantial basis. There are indications that many aliens will seek to return to their home countries.

Applications and inquiries are being received in considerable numbers for travel in Europe. This city, with its population of 100,000, consisting of a mixture of races, is a type of the larger municipalities in the State given over to industrial interests.

Several students of present-day conditions are inclined to the opinion that parallel with the carrying out of the progressive program of Americanization, there will spring up a tendency to emigrate from the United States, rather than to immigrate.

William Stein, a local steamship agent, said he could not vouch for the exactness of the figures, but he believed that from 10,000 to 20,000 aliens living in the city would go back to their native countries to live permanently.

Emigration, he said, would be confined more to the peoples from Russia, Central Europe and the Balkans, and would not be so observable among the people from the coast countries of that continent. Mr. Stein said he believed other steamship ticket agents could tell of similar activity.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE URGED IN SWEDEN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Tuesday).—Mr. Branting and five Cabinet Ministers were among the speakers who addressed Labor and Social Democratic mass meetings throughout the country Monday. They advocated constitutional reform and women's suffrage and warned against Bolshevism.

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NEW DICTATOR DENIES REACTIONARY POLICY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
VLADIVOSTOK, Siberia (Monday).—Admiral Kolchak, one of the five dictators who formed a kind of war cabinet and who has superseded his colleagues and proclaimed a virtual dictatorship with the avowed object of establishing a strong government, denies any reactionary aims and the government is reported as dealing with the move, while General Horvath and Ivanoff recognize the dictatorship.

OPEN DISCUSSION OF PEACE PLEDGED

Vice-President Marshall, in Boston Address, Says Policy of Secrecy Will Not Prevail—Americanization Work Shown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Touching upon the international situation, in an address at the annual meeting of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts in Boston on Tuesday night, Thomas R. Marshall, Vice-President of the United States, declared that the people of the country will have a great deal to say in regard to whether there is actually to be world peace or otherwise.

Referring to the voluminous advice being circulated countrywide as to how the war should be settled, the Vice-President said: "Let us keep cool. Let us not set up men of straw to knock them down again. When the question of ratification of the peace treaty comes before the United States Senate, it will be discussed publicly, so that the American people may know what is going on. The President has pledged himself to open discussion."

Howard Coonley, vice-president of the Emergency Fleet Corporation of the United States Shipping Board, said that continued cooperation on all sides must prevail during reconstruction, and that it largely depended upon how the reconstruction problems were handled whether democracy would be proved to be the great thing it is boasted to be.

Mrs. Basil Clarke, who was in Belgium when the Germans began their march on France in 1914, after telling of the German cruelties which she personally witnessed, affirmed: "When I hear people talking about extending the hand of fellowship to Germany, I can't understand it. The Imperial German Government hoped to starve Belgium, to repress it with German colonists."

The Americanization work of the Associated Industries was outlined by Malcolm B. Stone, chairman of the committee on this work, and Messrs. Edward E. Bohner and George F. Quimby. It was pointed out that there are 250,000 persons in Massachusetts who are not citizens but ought to be, for their own sake as well as the benefit that would result to the State and nation. The educational machinery for the work necessary to start Americanization is available, but its adaptation is essential, and the speakers held that the industries were the key to the various agencies, and it was their duty to encourage the establishment and utilization of these agencies. One of the fundamental requirements is a teaching of English, through which medium only can there be acquired a thorough understanding of the laws, institutions and ideals of the United States. Incultation of these basic ideas spell contentment and community spirit and progress, all of which are the foundation stones for democracy.

The meaning of the word "resolution" advocating that returning soldiers and sailors be given preference in employment.

LEGAL AUTHORITIES CLAIM THAT KAISER CAN BE EXTRADITED

British High Officials Declare Allies Have Right to Demand Extradition—Strong Criticism in France of Dutch Conduct

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The British Lord Chancellor and the Attorney-General have decided that the Allies have a right to demand the extradition of the former Kaiser from Holland.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—Dr. Berthelmy, professor of public law at Paris University, discussing the Kaiser's extradition question in Le Matin, states that the atrocities committed by the Kaiser's orders are condemned by international law, even during a state of war, and are crimes against common law, consequently William of Hohenzollern can be extradited.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday).—The Matin regards the French note concerning the Limburg incident as a first warning to Holland, adding that the former Kaiser's presence in the country demands from the Dutch Government the most scrupulous neutrality, whereas it has shown surprising levity in declaring that the Entente ministers at The Hague approved the retreat of the German troops through Dutch territory.

National Assembly Discussed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday).—Berlin announces the opening of a conference of federal states' representatives yesterday to discuss the summoning of a national assembly and the unity of the Empire. Their decision is eagerly awaited. It is expected to decide for convening a national assembly, probably at Frankfurt, as soon as possible.

Meanwhile the attempted Bolshevist coup d'état in Berlin has produced an anti-Bolshevist reaction, even in Bremen and Kiel, while the papers describe the whole fringe of states surrounding Prussia as reserved, and contemplating separation, should the Berlin revolutionary element prevail.

Thus the Vorwärts reports that negotiations with the French High Command occurred on Saturday for the foundation of a republic comprising South Germany and the Rhine provinces, while General von Arnim, commanding the fourth army, declared at Aix-la-Chapelle that he would reestablish the old regime.

Herr Scheidemann, in the Vorwärts, utilizes the situation to insist that the Spartacus and Bolshevist elements constitute a menace to the country. Meanwhile, negotiations between the governments of Bavaria, Württemberg and Baden and the Cologne and Düsseldorf authorities are reported, while German Austria also has joined the opposition to Bolshevism.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday).—The Wolff bureau reports that some 70 delegates attended a conference between the German federal states at the Chancellor's palace yesterday. Herr Ebert, opening the conference, said that, the Socialist Republican constitution having superseded the monarchy, and the workmen and soldiers having been given executive power, the next aim was peace as soon as possible upon the security of an economic basis.

A preliminary peace meant rescue for them, he declared, and meanwhile all must work for reconstruction, while the summoning of a national assembly was necessary to effect regular cooperation between the imperial administration and the federal states. Dr. Solf pronounced the situation most threatening because of the enemy's palpable desire to destroy them, and of the separatist movements in the country, and added that he placed his hopes on the present conference.

Herr Erzberger, having made a statement concerning the armistice, Kurt Eisner, the Bavarian president, opened the debate with a strong protest against both State Secretaries Dr. Solf and Herr Erzberger as being compromised representatives of the old regime, and declared their speeches did not show they had done their duty during the revolution.

German Parties Unite

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday).—A message from Berlin reports that the President of the Reichstag, after conferring with the party leaders and Herr Ebert, sent the government a formal protest against the contention that the Reichstag cannot meet after the Empire's abolition, and reserved the right to summon it if he considered it necessary. The government, he argued, had authorized the Federal Council to take charge of the administration and consequently had annulled its previous decrees abolishing the Federal Council and the Reichstag. Further reports from Berlin state that the Progressive Party's executive

finally approved the party's union with the National Liberals and signatories of the democratic manifesto, while the German Conservatives and Free Conservatives are reported as having agreed to act in common.

Franco-German Future Trade

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Monday)—In an important speech made by M. Loucheur, Minister of Finance, to the Brieux committee, he stated, says Le Journal, that Dr. Solf has, in connection with the armistice, made inquiries raising the immense question of Franco-German future trade relations. The negotiations' basis at a conference opening in Luxembourg on Wednesday will be the question put by French delegates as to what the Rhine's right bank can offer in exchange for what the left bank might be ready to concede.

Hungary Wants More Time

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—A report from Berlin states that the Hungarian Government has asked the Entente for an armistice extension, and the initiation of peace negotiations as soon as possible.

Guilt Admitted

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—A message from Munich reports that the Premier, Kurt Eisner, addressing a meeting to celebrate the revolution, declared that the German people confessed their guilt and thereby opened for their enemies a way to a close understanding and reconciliation.

Rhineland Welcomes Warriors

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—The Vossische Zeitung reports that the Rhine towns are beflagged in honor of our home-coming warriors, who maintain complete order while the provisioning measures are in full swing. The attitude of the troops is one of calm and confidence, it writes. Meanwhile, the Germania warns against the sale going on of small arms to irresponsible persons.

Extremists Defeated

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—The Vorwärts reports that the Majority Socialists won a great victory over the Independent Socialists in an election to the Dresden Workmen and Soldiers Council, and will probably obtain 47 seats against Independents 3.

Germany's "Abundance of Food"

LONDON, England (Monday)—(British Wireless Service)—The Kölnische Zeitung of Nov. 16 published an article under the caption "Armistice and The Food Supply," written by a specialist named Oetershofen, who argued that there could be no question of a shortage of food in Germany, but that it was urgently necessary to reduce rations. The writer maintained that Germany could deal with the transport problem by readjustments, reducing the transport of potatoes and vegetables, and confining the facilities to foods of greater value in proportion to their bulk. He advocated the abolition of the rationing of sugar, and the restriction of railway consignments, for distances over 150 miles, to corn, sugar, cattle, meat, fats, poultry, eggs and cheese.

Herr Oetershofen estimated the bread corn harvest, apart from barley and oats, at not less than 12,000,000 tons, and the potato harvest at about 47,500,000 tons. He pointed out that Germany must have an abundance of sugar, because most of the German sugar hitherto had been used as raw material for munitions, and Germany now had a sugar harvest of about 1,800,000 tons, as compared with a peace consumption of only 1,200,000 tons. The potato supply, he said, must also benefit from the fact that it was "the longer necessary to extract spirits from potatoes for munitions."

"Even after the armistice," the writer said, "there is abundance of food in Germany for the population if we reduce the consumption by animals by reducing the stocks of cattle. It is to be expected that food prices will soon fall sharply. The public can contribute to this end if it will avoid hoarding of supplies and wait for cheaper prices."

Extremists Defeated

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—(Havas)—It is reported that at the election for choosing members of the revolutionary committee at Dresden, the Socialists cast 87,483 votes against 5500 for the Independent Socialists, who will have but three seats in the committee, which number 50. German newspapers point out that the result is clearly due to the Bolshevik current threatening Germany.

Former Kaiser Denounced

BERLIN, Germany (Monday)—(By The Associated Press)—"We demand the immediate convening of a revolutionary tribunal for the purpose of passing sentence on the Hohenzollerns, father and son, and on von Bethmann-Hollweg," says the Red Flag, the organ of Dr. Karl Liebknecht, in commenting on the disclosures made in Munich concerning the complicity of Germany in bringing about the war. "William II must be commanded to return and give an account before this tribunal."

The Spartacus organ also demands a reckoning with the Socialist leaders Herr Ebert, David Molkenbuhr and others for participation in propaganda calculated to absolve Germany from responsibility for causing the war. "We have been told that Germany had no knowledge of Austria's ultimatum to Serbia. It was a lie," says the Vorwärts. "Berlin was said to

have admonished Vienna to go slow. It was a lie. On the contrary Berlin incited Vienna."

"In the course of his proclamation William II declared, 'In the midst of peace we are attacked by the enemy.' A base, impudent, bottomless, shameless lie!"

"And does this band of mass murderers, who in the progress of the revolution and through the generosity of the German people managed to escape unhurt, really still believe it can once more establish its blood-stained, lie-bedeked rule?"

The organ of the Independent Socialists, Die Freiheit, says: "They committed high treason. We cannot lay hands on William and his son, but it is to be hoped that they will yet be brought to justice. Their fortunes, however, must be confiscated." Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, (former Chancellor) von Jagow and Dr. Alfred Zimmermann (former German foreign secretaries) who were their tools, must forthwith be arrested and brought into court.

German Intrigues Recalled

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Oct 17)—(Correspondence of The Associated Press)—The German plot to incite Mexico and Japan to war against the United States originated with Herr von Chemnitz, who bore the title of Legation Counselor and was employed in a subordinate capacity in the German Foreign Office, it is now asserted. This is disclosed by Professor Bonn, rector of the Commercial Academy at Munich, according to the Munich, Nachrichten.

"Von Chemnitz," says the Munich newspaper, "imagined himself an authority on Latin-American affairs, and suggested the scheme to Dr. Albert Zimmermann, then German Secretary of Foreign Affairs. Dr. Alfred Zimmermann discussed it with other Foreign Office officials, but they thought it unfeasible."

"Dr. Zimmermann kept the matter in mind. Presently von Chemnitz came and told him that in the next few days an especially reliable messenger would start for Mexico, to whom the message could safely be entrusted, and that it was a matter of now or never."

"Dr. Zimmermann allowed himself to be over-persuaded, and so the step was taken."

Budapest Welcomes Allies

GENEVA, Switzerland (Friday)—When French troops entered Budapest, the capital of Hungary, on Wednesday, they were showered with flowers by cheering crowds that filled the streets, according to dispatches from Innsbruck. The city was beflagged with the Allied colors and no Austrian or German flags were seen. The residents sang the Marseillaise as the French marched in. The military Governor gave a banquet on Thursday to the French officers. The French troops are expected to remain in Budapest until peace is signed.

German Ample Rations

LONDON, England (Friday)—(Reuters)—It is pointed out in connection with the appeal of Dr. W. S. Solf to the United States for food that there are two kinds of rations in use in Germany. That for the soldiers in the first lines has been much larger than that granted the rest of the nation. It is said that Dr. Solf appears anxious that the front line standard shall be maintained for the large body of troops returning from the front. This ration is considerably more generous than that to which the British people have been accustomed during the last four years.

German Denial of Concessions

BERNE, Switzerland (Friday)—Matthias Erzberger, who headed the German armistice commission in the negotiations with Marshal Foch, has issued a denial in behalf of the commission that it obtained concessions from the armistice terms fixed by the Allies, says a Berlin dispatch today.

"Articles appearing in the German press," says the Erzberger announcement, "relating to obtaining concessions in the terms of the armistice are not at all in accord with the facts. They are rather the opposite of the facts. In spite of all the inconveniences which are already apparent in the acceptance of the severe conditions of the armistice which has been imposed upon us, our adversaries have not shown the slightest consideration."

MONTANA TO GO DRY AT END OF THE YEAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
BUTTE, Montana—Montana will go dry on Dec. 31 as a result of a prohibition act passed by the 1917 Legislature. The bill was made so drastic by enemies of prohibition that the liquor interests hoped its severe features would lead to its defeat, but the act passed easily and Montana has a bone dry statute. Many saloons have already closed their doors. There remain 1000 operating. The Governor and Attorney-General have declared for strict law enforcement after Jan. 1, but in local elections recently held the law and order candidate for sheriff of this county was defeated by the candidate openly supported by the wet element.

ALLIES' COMMANDER IN ALSACE CAPITAL

Marshal Foch Entered Strasbourg on Monday—Proceeds to Luxembourg and Establishes Headquarters There

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Tuesday)—Marshal Foch entered Strasbourg at 1:30 on Monday. The Strasbourg statue in the Place de la Concorde has been freed from all mourning signs and is draped in tri-color.

LUXEMBOURG (Tuesday)—(By the Associated Press)—Marshal Foch has established headquarters here. He arrived in Luxembourg yesterday with his staff. No ceremonies were held in honor of his entrance.

Lively Scenes at Spa

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Monday)—L'Echo de Paris states there have been lively scenes at the Spa conference. Von Winterfeld showing great annoyance and striking the green table angrily when the allied delegates proved obdurate to the German demands. General Nudant and Major Sistrion will remain at Spa for the duration of the armistice.

Scientific Academies Confer

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—An allied conference to discuss the question of international scientific relations opened here today. All the scientific academies of the allied countries and the National Academy at Washington are represented.

German Appeal for Delay

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—(Havas)—German delegates at the mixed conference at Spa have protested against the rejection of their request that they be granted a delay of two weeks in evacuating Luxembourg, Lorraine and the Saar region. General Nudant, one of the French conferees, stated that he considered this protest wholly groundless.

Mr. Hoover in Paris

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
CAPETOWN, South Africa (Thursday)—Mr. Burton, Minister of Railways, at a luncheon given by the Mayor of Capetown, paid a great tribute to the British people, whom he had seen face the bitterest test in a wonderful spirit of unity and determination. Referring to the work of the Imperial Conference, he declared there was not a single step taken which could be regarded even by the wildest effort of misrepresentation, as injurious to South Africa.

Mr. Burton referred approvingly to the scheme adopted for bringing the Dominions into closer contact with the British Government, and declared that the peace terms were a matter on which the Dominions had all been fully consulted and would be to the very end. Nothing could be more unfortunate than the creation of an impression that this important fundamental had been departed from by one jot or tittle. The Minister also paid a glowing tribute to the work performed by South African soldiers and civilians in the common cause.

ITALO-AMERICAN COURTESIES
ROME, Italy (Nov. 23)—Admiral Thaon di Revel, Commander of the Italian Navy, has received from Vice-Admiral Sims, the American naval commander in the war zone, a message felicitating the Italian Navy on the allied victory. The American Navy, Admiral Sims said, was honored by being associated with the Italian Navy during the war for liberty, establishing ties which will endure after peace.

President to Visit Metz

PARIS, France (Monday)—(Havas)—Prominent citizens of Metz have telegraphed President Poincaré expressing their attachment to the French Republic and their gratitude to the French armies and their allies. The telegram announces that a new City Council has been organized. In reply, the President thanked the citizens of Metz and said he hoped to visit their city soon.

Royal Visits to Paris

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—Thursday, Nov. 28 has been declared an official holiday in France in honor of the visit of King George and Queen Mary.

Monday—(Havas)—King Albert of Belgium will visit Paris on Dec. 5, it is announced. He will leave for Brussels early in the evening.

Tzech Liberty Loan

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The Journal des Debats learns from Geneva that the Tzecho-Slovak Republic will shortly issue a liberty loan of 1,000,000,000 francs.

French Demobilizing

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The order for demobilization of the 1890 class is promulgated, the operation to be terminated on Dec. 10.

German Colonies Discussed

MELBOURNE, Victoria (Monday)—The Parliament of Western Australia has passed a motion similar to that voted by the Federal Parliament, protesting against the restoration of Germany's Pacific Island possessions. The South Australian Legislative Assembly has adopted the following resolution: "That the Dominions must be permitted the fullest constitutional freedom."

Army and Navy Game Board

Send One to Him
Fits the Pocket
Two Games in One
PIN SOLITAIRE—CHECKERS
Inlaid Hardwood Board, 5 1/2 in. square. Directions, checkers and pins in bag. At once new or prepaid. F. H. GATHERCOAL, Wilmette, Ill.

dom to solve their own economic problems, and to secure this, Australia should be directly represented at the Peace Conference."

British Air-Raid Figures

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Published statistics show that during the 13 months preceding the armistice, 709 bombing raids were made by British aviators over German territory.

There were 374 raids on large German towns; 209 on German air-dromes established for the defense of the Rhine, and 126 on other military objectives. In all, 737 tons of bombs were dropped.

FOE PROPAGANDA AIDED BY BREWERS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Documents showing propaganda methods of the German-American Alliance, sometimes cooperating with the United States Brewers Association and the National Association of Commerce and Labor, were placed on Tuesday in the record of the Senate Judiciary Committee's investigation of the brewers' activities.

One of the documents dealt with the alliance's efforts to combat anti-Germanism in Texas, referred to in a report of the propaganda and organization committee of the alliance at the convention in San Francisco, in 1915. "Our next look we directed to Texas, where fanatics had declared war upon Germanism to the hilt," said the report, written by Joseph Keller of Indianapolis. "We found there a glorious thoroughgoing, self-conscious Germanism, both in the second, third and also the fourth generations, which was, for the most part, centralized in a mighty order of the Sons of Hermann. Most comforting was the result of the election, in which the German vote in Texas made itself more strongly than ever before, and it was undoubtedly the factor which saved the State from a Pustianical yoke."

The work of organizing the alliance in Illinois, Ohio, and Iowa were described in the same report.

TRIBUTE TO BRITAIN FROM SOUTH AFRICA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
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KING GEORGE SPEAKS IN SCOTTISH CAPITAL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
EDINBURGH, Scotland (Friday)—Instead of remaining with the Grand Fleet to witness the surrender of the German fleet, King George spent yesterday in Edinburgh, where with the Queen and the Prince of Wales he attended a Thanksgiving service at the Cathedral. Afterward he proceeded to Usher Hall for the presentation of an address by the corporation which the King was received with enthusiastic cheers on rising to reply. He expressed his delight that their first visit out of London since the cessation of hostilities should be to the ancient capital of Scotland, and said his principal object in being there that day was to record his admiration of the splendid response made by Scotsmen not only from the homeland, but from the Overseas Dominions, to the nation's call. Truly, he declared, all classes of the people of Scotland, professional, industrial and agricultural, have united in upholding the honor and the glory of the Empire.

DRAINAGE CONGRESS IN CHICAGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
CHICAGO, Illinois—At the seventh annual meeting of the National Drainage Congress, to be held in Chicago on Dec. 13 and 14, a large government appropriation for the development of drainage systems and water power, flood control, and river regulations will be considered.

THE SCHOOL OF NATIONAL REPUTATION

Soldiers-Sailors Attention!
If you plan to enter business, be prepared. Only trained men are sent to the front. This has been a business training school for over 30 years, and with the Faculty of Specialists, cut both ways. Bulletin giving courses, rates, etc., upon request.

DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS

324 Boylston St., Boston

GARRISON

A NEW FALL STYLE IN

Lion Collars

OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA

UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO. TROY, N.Y.

BOLSHEVISM IN THE UNITED STATES IS SUBJECT OF ATTACK

(Continued from page one)

feudalism and the divine right of kings. At last a day has come when the people of Europe are writing a new declaration of independence against capitalism and the divine right of property. Some of us believe that, if there remains in the United States any of the old spirit of Washington and Jefferson and Franklin, we, the descendants of these men, will write another Declaration of Independence."

Jacob Panken, municipal judge said: "We remind them (the capitalists' press) that our American republic is the child of revolution."

Mrs. Ella Reeve Bloor said: "If they (the soldiers and sailors) cooperate with us, instead of trying to create anarchy, we will try to give them some of the democracy they have been fighting for."

The resolution of greeting to the German Government concluded as follows: "We pledge our support to the revolution that began in Russia in 1917, and which has since spread to Bulgaria, Austria, and now to Poland and Germany, and which the united power of the reactionary and capitalist world could not prevent from spreading to other countries. We shall work here with equal devotion and equal fervor, until the industrial republic of America takes its place among the industrial free nations of the world."

National Drive Planned

Socialist Party Declared to Be Preparing for Renewed Activity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—The American Socialist Party is planning a national drive for renewed activity along Socialist lines and with certain definite aims in view, so Victor L. Berger and Adolph Germer, at National Socialist headquarters on Tuesday told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. These aims they characterized as non-intervention in Europe, absolute freedom of speech and assembly, the unconditional release of all political prisoners and the quashing of all indictments—political indictments.

The Socialist program, which will be advanced as a national movement, will be given shape at a meeting of the national executive committee of the party in this city on Dec. 7. Mr. Berger is a member of this committee and Mr. Germer is the national executive secretary of the party.

Both of these party leaders, in response to a request from their caller, undertook to define the attitude of the American Socialist Party to the Bolsheviks.

"To say we are Bolsheviks is all rot," declared Mr. Berger. "Bolshevism is a group of Socialists that want socialism at once and over night without regard for historic and economic developments, while we want it by economic and political development. I am not a Bolshevik, but I have the greatest respect for them. By education and industry they will make a better socialism possible."

Said Secretary Germer: "I stand for the Bolshevik program, but tactics are governed by conditions. We want to accomplish what the Bolsheviks are striving for but by intelligent organization of the workers and the use of the ballot. I may disagree with the Bolsheviks in some important respects, but they are as much entitled to their opinion as I am to mine."

Discussing the origin of the terms Bolshevik and Menshevik—the extreme and the radical and the evolutionary types of socialism in Russia as he defined them—Mr. Berger said he knew the Mensheviks were more sensible and knew Karl Marx better, but said that the Bolsheviks were doing all they could to make the rule of socialism possible in Russia. "I am not a Bolshevik but I have the greatest respect for them," he added.

"I know they are making real comprehensive Socialist rule possible in Russia, something that would have been impossible otherwise."

"The most extreme faction gets on top for a while," Mr. Berger continued. "This is the law of history. It is because only the extreme faction develops the necessary heat to overcome the obstacles to sweep aside the prejudices of centuries. In Russia no party could have accomplished the revolution but the Bolsheviks."

"I look at the spectacle in Russia with amazement, but give them credit for what they are trying to do. I hope the capitalist governments will let the Russians solve questions according to

their own light and the conditions in their country. They have no more right to interfere with Russia than the Russians have to interfere with us."

Secretary Germer added that the Socialists would ask non-intervention in Europe, arguing the self-determination of nations, small or big, "so that the Russians and the Germans may have self-determination."

I. W. W. and Bolsheviks

Relations Explained by Peter Stone, Acting Chief of Forner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—Acknowledging that members of the I. W. W. organization have been active in organizing the Bolsheviks in Russia, Peter Stone, acting chief of the Industrial Workers of the World, spoke to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor at International headquarters of the I. W. W. in Chicago on Tuesday in regard to true relationship between the I. W. W. and the Bolsheviks. He said:

"The least we can do is to back the Bolsheviks, whether we endorse all of their actions or not. However, we are still maintaining our attitude of organizing on the industrial fields to bring about perhaps the same ends. In all of our literature and our foreign papers we are attempting to show the true conditions in Russia, and what brought Bolshevism about, and also showing its relation to the I. W. W., which is very close, considering that many of our members have taken an active part in organizing the Russian Soviets."

Mr. Stone is acting secretary-treasurer of the I. W. W., filling the place formerly held by W. D. Haywood. The official party organ has been revived under the name of the New Solidarity.

Waiters Demand Increase

NEW YORK, New York—Waiters and cooks employed in 150 New York restaurants, and affiliated with the International Federation of Hotel and Restaurant Employees, on Tuesday demanded immediate increases of \$4 and \$3 a week, respectively, and threatened a general strike in event of refusal. Anticipating a walkout, the men arranged a parade on Thanksgiving morning, and the police issued a permit bearing the warning "No red flags."

Otto Wagner, secretary of the union, said it was not planned to force the public to go without Thanksgiving dinners, and that if the strike was called only those restaurants refusing to pay the increase would be affected.

Socialist Trial Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—Judge K. M. Landis will hear argument on Wednesday on a bill of particulars filed for Socialist national leaders under indictment, and is expected then to set a definite date for their trial.

TELEGRAMS SENT BY MAIL IN MEMPHIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tennessee—T. S. Bogan, Memphis manager of the Western Union, has notified patrons of the telegraph company that hereafter night letter telegrams will be delivered by mail, on the first round of the carriers. This action is taken as a consequence of labor measure, as at present the letter carriers and telegraph messengers cover the same territory between the hours of 8 and 10 a. m. Sending the accumulated night letters by mail instead of by messenger will release the company's messenger service for more urgent telegrams.

A FINE OFFER

It is our desire to make a thorough distribution of this standard railroad watch, so we are making this special offer for introductory purposes.

The Illinois Famous Price
Santa Fe Special \$2.50
21 Jewel Railroad Watch A Month
—long-time guarantee, this model, different sizes, adjusted to every demand upon it.

Free Watch Book Sent on Request
shows new watch case designs in four colors, tells of the so-called secrets of watch making. We are glad to let you see the watch first. Beautiful combination name and emblem case sent to you approval before paying.

SAINT FE WATCH CO.
Dept. 9100
TOPEKA, KANSAS

Phone Plaza 300 Established 1833
Two Old Established Fur Houses Consolidated
GUTLOHN FUR CO.
F. BOOSS & BRO., Inc.
Importers and Manufacturers
Fine Furs
747 Lexington Avenue
Rm. 20th and 21st Fls.
NEW YORK CITY
A discount of 30% will be allowed on any purchase upon mention of this advertisement.

THE GIFT SHOP
of
"THE STORE OF SERVICE"
has assembled its collection of
Holiday Gift Things
with a special understanding of the requirements of its patrons and their friends.
Here are a few suggestions:
Lamps, Candlesticks, Trays,
Tables, Magazine Racks,
Artistic Pieces in Bronze,
Pottery and Lacquered Wood,
Calendars and Stationery

McKee Standard Lens
better than the law requires; increases the light, removes the glare. Price reasonable.
Chandler & Barber Co.,
174 Summer Street, Boston
Folding Boxes, Dies, Die-Cutting
Paper Novelties
A. B. COWLES
25 S. Water Street, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

BIG LAWSUIT OVER RIFLES IN CANADA

Manufacturer of Discarded Rifle Claims Large Sum From Government—Political Issues Involved in the Dispute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ontario—Sir Charles Ross of Baluagowan, Rossburgh, Scotland, has filed with the Secretary of State a petition of right to sue the government for \$18,897,724 in compensation for the expropriation by the government on March 23, 1917, of the Ross rifle factory, which stands on the Plains of Abraham, near Quebec City. The petitioner claims \$10,000,000 damages because of an alleged breach of contract on the part of the government prior to the taking over by it of the plant. His contract, he declares, provided that the government must buy no other rifles until the capacity output of the plant had been absorbed. The provision, he alleges, was violated since the government purchased the British Lee-Enfield long before that output had been purchased.

He claims a further amount of \$10,921,133 as the value of the plant as a going concern, with contracts, on the date of expropriation, and a further amount of \$11,697, owing on rifles delivered.

As against this he credits the government with an amount of \$1,692,073 representing advances received before delivery.

Interest also is claimed by the petitioner.

Round the Ross rifles centered one of the bitterest controversies of the early days of the war.

The first contract entered into with the company was by the Laurier government in 1902, when it was recognized as the national arm of the Dominion. It was the object of political controversy thereafter, but always found a staunch champion in General, then Colonel, Sam Hughes. When war broke out, the first Canadian contingent was armed with the weapon and fought with it at St. Julien. Afterward it was declared that it jammed in rapid fire, and after several investigations, it was discarded and the British Lee-Enfield.

In March of 1917 the plant was expropriated by the government and a maximum price of \$3,000,000 fixed. The valuation was to be submitted to the exchequer court, but no reference has been made. Sir Charles Ross contends that its fixing of such a price is illegal.

The plant is at present manufacturing Colts' revolvers for the United States.

MONTANA ELECTION LAWSUIT STARTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

HELENA, Montana—A suit was started at Helena on Tuesday by Attorney-General Ford to compel Samuel Anderson, recorder of Silver Bow County, to produce for examination the records of the recent Butte elections. This is the first legal result of the investigation started a fortnight ago upon the allegation of the defeated Butte Republican candidates that the election was stolen by the Democrats and the liquor element by illegal voting. The investigation is being fostered by the law and order element of Butte, which hopes to prove that the sheriff and others, supported by the wide-open element, stole the election.

OLIVERA OLSON
"The Gift of Service"
BROADWAY at 79th ST.
NEW YORK

GOOD TASTE

THE MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS

BY SIR HENRY LUCY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—For those

whose memory of the House of Commons goes back over a period of 23

years, there is something almost incredible in the history of the obscure

Welsh solicitor who, coming to town from an unpronounceable Welsh vil-

lage, whose name is a confusion of consonants (his postal address was Myddlednydd Criccieth), has risen to the

highest position open to a British citizen. For such an one to become

Prime Minister would be a supreme achievement. Mr. Lloyd George is

something beyond the status of a Prime Minister. He is an autocrat in

degree never reached by Peel or Palmerstone, Gladstone or Disraeli.

There is a unique condition connect-

ing with his eminence. The statesman named was raised to power as the result of winning the esteem and confidence of the home population. These

Lloyd George possesses in full measure. Beyond it he is supported by the confidence, the enthusiastic admiration of

England's allies. He is as fully trusted by the governments of the United

States and France, as popular with their people, as he is within the border of these islands and of the colonies that have played so splendid a

part in the fighting line. This unparalleled circumstance adds immeasurably to his personal preeminence in

Parliament, in Cabinet Council, in London and throughout the provinces.

Not least of his triumph is the ascendancy obtained and maintained over his colleagues in the Cabinet. It

would be difficult to exaggerate the delicacy of his task. Among those of

Liberal faith he is leader of only a section. More than half of the party

remain faithful to its old leader whose deposition, though condoned in view of

exigencies of the war, has never been forgiven. The rest belongs to the

Tory aristocrats whom Lloyd George at the outset of his career fought

with a fierce tenacity second only to that practiced by Mr. Chamberlain

before he found salvation. Mr. Balfour, Lord Curzon, Mr. Walter Long

and the rest have hitherto loyally suffered his leadership.

Just before the House adjourned for the recess it was chuckling over a

story about Mr. Balfour and his esteemed chief. "What I do not like

about Lloyd George," the Foreign Secretary is reported to have said to an

old friend, "is his inaccuracy." With the privilege of ancient intimacy his

interlocutor pointed out that Mr. Balfour himself had during his term of

office, occasionally, in ordered speech, bungled over names and figures. "Oh,

yes," he replied, "but that was ignorance." The wit of the innuendo

delighted the House.

Among rumors that have inter-

mittently fluttered the clubs and lobby of the House of Commons within re-

cent months, one has pointed to the return of Mr. Asquith to official life

in conjunction with the present Ministry. Always improbable it was never

less likely than it is today. It is sufficiently strange to see Mr. Balfour

working in subordinate office under Mr. Lloyd George, whom in times past

he condescendingly encountered in frequent combat. The case of Mr.

Asquith is altogether different. For an exceptionally lengthy period he

was the head of an administration in whose formation he, amid cries of

anguished indignation from some of the Premier's present Cabinet col-

leagues, made Mr. Lloyd George Chancellor of the Exchequer. Since

his retirement from the Premiership he has studiously abstained from the

attitude of personal recrimination in which a man of less magnanimity

would, in the circumstances, have been tempted to indulge. To go back and

occupy a position in a Cabinet pre-

sided over by his former protégé, is more than might reasonably be ex-

pected, even from one of his high-

mindedness.

Apart from fantastic rumor, Mr.

Asquith's future continues to be a

matter of keen interest and frequent conjecture in political circles. The

line he may take in the forthcoming general election is anticipated with

keenest interest. His speech at the recent unveiling of his portrait, now

hanging on the walls of the dining-

room at the Reform Club, was not reported in the newspapers. Being ad-

ressed to fellow members of a private club, it was regarded as outside

the range of public information. There was one significant passage to which

reference may be made without breach of confidence, since it sets

forth a fact Mr. Asquith himself is

treasured of having made known as

widely as possible to whom it may concern. Acknowledging the honor

done to him in having his portrait added to the gallery of modern British

statesmen who adorn the walls of the club, he said his acknowledgment

might be accepted as a valedictory speech. "Nothing could be remoter

from the fact," he said, "I have no intention," he continued, with the

tightening of the lips and movement of the shoulders that accompany the

more important passages of his speech, "of withdrawing from the political arena to watch from the stalls or

the boxes what is going on." A prolonged burst of cheering from the

crowded room of the historic Liberal

quarters indicated quick apprehension of the meaning of this notification

and hearty approval of it.

Whether he will ever return to

Downing Street is a secret the future

hides in its inscrutable bosom. What is certain is that if the course of

events leads him thither, it will be as

Prime Minister, head of the purged

Liberal Party, with whose cooperation he governed the nation through

nine years of prosperity, and with whose approval, on a memorable August

afternoon in 1914 he took a step which maintained the highest tradi-

tions of England, and saved Europe

from worse than the domination of Napoleon. Meanwhile, he will "wait and see" from the observation post on the Front Opposition Bench, to which he has restored a lapsed condition of dignity and influence.

LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 473)

United States; Not America
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

The Christian Science Monitor seems to be the logical source of a movement to place the credit for our part of the victory in the great world war where it belongs, and I am addressing this letter to you, hoping that you may be interested, as much as I am, in giving this credit for our efforts to the United States, and not to America.

Our army is called the American expeditionary forces. Our flag is called the American flag. Our country, the United States is called America. We say—"the American people"; the "American" this, and the "American" that, when in fact we mean the United States.

When historians are compiling the history of this great war for our libraries and schools, every reference to our part in the conflict should be in the name of the United States, not America.

Canada is just as much an American country as the United States, but we do not refer to Canada's army as the American Army. We call it by its correct title, the Canadian Army.

Mexico is just as much an American country as the United States, but would we want the future generations to give Mexico credit for helping win this war? This they would be very likely to do if the histories record that America was one of the countries that fought for the overthrow of autocracy in the world war.

Why cannot our great newspapers, magazines, and others who constantly refer to the United States as "America" begin now to call our country and our flag by its correct name, as all other countries do theirs?

We call the army of France the French Army; the army of Great Britain the British Army; the army of Belgium the Belgian Army. We do not call them the European armies, which would be synonymous with calling the United States Army the American Army.

(Signed) A. F. OVERSTREET,
Chicago, Illinois, Nov. 16, 1918.

(No. 474)

Disposition of Interned Aliens
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Do you not think that at this time some plan should be promulgated for ridding this country of the interned aliens and enemy sympathizers who have proven, by word and deed, that their interests are inimical to those of the United States and democracy? They should be deported to their respective countries, or, in the case of those American born, to the country for which they have shown allegiance, and never be allowed to return.

(Signed) L. S. C.,
San Francisco, California.

(No. 484)

Production of Gold
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In The Christian Science Monitor of Nov. 4, 1918, under "Notes and Comments," appears an article concerning the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States having appointed a committee to "study carefully and thoroughly all the difficulties confronting gold production and to submit suggestions of sane and sound methods of relief." The article goes on to say one of the speediest and most certain ways of increasing gold production would be for the United States to "grubstake" gold prospectors.

Why should more money be expended for prospecting for gold when there are now already gold mines, and many of them, that have been worked beyond the prospecting stage to a point where they have produced thousands of dollars and are today lying idle for various reasons? One of the largest is that the price paid by the government for gold is not enough. Gold miners are not permitted to sell out of the country, or even to jewelers, where a higher price would be paid. Even some of the largest gold mines in the country are operating at a loss, simply because the loss through deterioration would be so great they cannot afford to close down.

I have tried to interest several who are in gold mining on a small scale to write you, as they feel it is hopeless to try to be heard by the government. The Mining and Scientific Press states the case clearly as to what is needed, and should be given more attention. There are articles by practical gold producing men. Take Oregon alone; it seems filled with gold mines, lying idle for one reason or another, and I am sure it is true of many mining states.

(Signed) E. M. REEVES,
Greenhorn, Oregon, Nov. 15, 1918.

MANITOBA FARMERS' WEEK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Eastern Bureau

WINNIPEG, Manitoba— "Farmers' Week" is being arranged by the leaders in agricultural activities in Man-

itoba to be held Feb. 17 to 21, 1919. It is planned to have an exhibition of all branches of agricultural products in the Industrial Bureau. Competitions of all kinds will be held.

ITALIANS STRONG IN FINAL DRIVE

Details of Victorious Rout of Austrian Forces Reveal Combined Offensive Which Was Inevitable and Overwhelming

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—How the Italians strove for the final drive; how they drove a wedge through the Austrian forces and reached the heart of the Austrian Empire, thereby accomplishing one of the most complete military victories in history, has been related to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by Dr. Felice Ferrero, director of the Italian Bureau of Public Information.

"These days of peace discussion," says Dr. Ferrero, "and planning for the rehabilitation of the world from the ravages of the most dreadful war in history, may not be the best time to recall military facts a month old. There are, however, many interesting details of the world war, which, owing to military exigencies, have not been made public.

"Among them not the least interesting is the disposition of the various troops in the last few glorious days of the Titanic struggle. Dispatches from Italy dealing with the movements and disposition of troops, received in this country during the past month, have, perforce, been held confidential until recently. For the purpose of historical accuracy, I believe that the situation on the Italian front at the beginning of the drive which had much to do with the final collapse of Teutonic military power, should be made public.

"These dispatches reveal that operating on the Italian front there were 57½ divisions, 51 Italian and 6½ divisions of our gallant allies. "The allied divisions consisted of the fourteenth British army corps, with three divisions; the twelfth French army corps, with two divisions; the sixth Czech-Slovak division and the three hundred and thirty-second regiment of American infantry.

"Italian troops operating on other than the Italian front were as follows: The second army corps, with two divisions in France; the sixteenth army corps, with three divisions in Albania; the thirty-fifth army corps, with four divisions in Macedonia; and small contingents in Palestine, Vladivostok and Archangel.

"The forces of Italy and her allies opposing Austria had been reorganized for the offensive which put Austria out of the war. In this reorganization there had been created a new tenth army, composed of the fourteenth British army corps above mentioned and the eleventh Italian army corps. This tenth army, of equal parts British and Italian troops, was under the command of Lord Cavan.

This explains the mysterious "British tenth army" which so puzzled military reviewers in this country. The fact that the composite tenth army was operating under the gallant British commander, who naturally reported his operations to London, gave the impression, for a long time, that there was in the field a new British Army, hitherto unmentioned in the dispatches. The true situation is now for the first time made known.

"For the final drive against Austria a new twelfth army had been created, composed of the first Italian army corps, the fifty-second Italian division and the twenty-third French division, under command of a French commander with an Italian name, General Graziani.

"Nine armies altogether participated in the offensive, commanded and stationed as follows: Third army, entirely Italian, under the Duke of Aosta, on the lower Piave; tenth army under Lord Cavan, on the middle Piave; eighth army, entirely Italian, under General Cavaglia, in the Montello region; twelfth army under General Graziani, in the mountains, in the valley of the upper Piave; fourth army, entirely Italian, under General Golin, in the region of Mt. Grappa; sixth army, entirely Italian, under General Monturiol, on the Asiago Plateau; first army, entirely Italian, under General Giall, on the Asiago Plateau; seventh army, entirely Italian, under General Tassoni, from Lake Garda to the Swiss border; ninth army, entirely Italian, under General Morone, in reserve.

"It was this array of military efficiency that drove an iron wedge through the Austrian forces and reached the heart of the Austrian Empire. The extent of the Italian and allied success was not foreseen even by those in command of the forces at the front. This is not due to any inadequacy in the estimate of our own strength, but rather to our not appreciating the extent of the decay of the Austrian morale back of the lines. For it was there, in my opinion, that the Austrian débâcle began. It

After the THEATRE

make him some very thin cheese sandwiches and run them under a hot flame, toasting the outsides only, so that the cheese melts down into the bread. But be sure the cheese is seasoned with a few drops of savory

AI SAUCE

was a well-equipped and well-fed army that met the first tremendous thrust of Italy and her hard-hitting allies. And what a débâcle it was! The figures showing the extent of the Italian victory in prisoners and booty are only now coming to light.

"Up to a few days ago there had been counted a few more than 1,000,000 Austrian prisoners of war captured in the last few days of the war. Most of these were taken before the signing of the armistice, but many are still surrendering, having been unable to escape from the mountain passes and caves with the pitiful remnant of the Austrian Army that her panic-stricken officers were able to withdraw from the battle. This leaves a bare 200,000 men left of the Austrian military machine.

"In possession of the Italians there have been counted 7000 guns, heavy and light, 250,000 horses and 12,000 automobiles and auto-trucks. These figures picture one of the most, if not the most, complete military victories in history.

"Truly, there was nothing left for Austria to surrender but the Empire!"

GREEK PRODUCTION OF ESSENTIAL OILS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Greece—According to

Messager d'Athènes, the expression of essential oils is an industry for which there are great possibilities in Greece, as a large proportion of the wild plants of the country produce them, while other plants, owing to the nature of the soil, can easily be cultivated.

This industry already exists, but needs development. The branch which is most widely developed is that of oil of turpentine, of which 2,500,000 kegs are produced. There are two lines along which the industry of essential oils can be developed, either by small establishments on the spot, or else by a large central factory. In Greece, the oil of turpentine industry began on the small system, and has developed into the larger system, but the two are not mutually exclusive. Yet it is to be noted that both aniseed and turpentine are transportable in the raw state, which is not the case with some other plants bearing essential oils.

The Ministry of National Economy took over the organization of the industry some years ago, and handed it over to the Ministry of Agriculture on the inauguration of that body. In 1914, a French chemist was sent for to study the properties of the plants, and the best methods and machinery for extracting the oils, and to instruct the growers in the best methods. A chemical laboratory was established at the Ministry of Agriculture, and several pamphlets have already been published by its director, Mr. Tsacalotos: (1) on the oil of turpentine of the Attic pine; (2) on rose-water essence; (3) on aniseed essence; (4) on mustard-seed essence.

The aniseed industry has already attained considerable proportions, as Greece produces about 500,000 or 600,000 okas annually, which comes mainly from Attica and Seres, Larissa, Euboea, Argolis, Elis, Salonika, Corani, Florina, Drama, and the islands of Lesbos, Samos and Chios also contribute the cultivated variety. But the wild sort grows abundantly all over Greece and could be gathered and distilled to produce an inferior quality. Aniseed is used in Greece by bakers and confectioners, and is also exported to supply the European market.

BRITISH CURRENCY NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Ten shilling

currency notes of a new design will be issued shortly. The design is somewhat similar to that of the present one-pound notes, with the exception that the figure of Britannia appears in place of St. George and the Dragon. The pictorial parts of the note are printed in green with a purple tint over some portions. The letter press is printed in brown ink. The value is clearly shown in deep green capital letters across the middle of the note, and by the symbol "10s." which appears in brown in the bottom left-hand and top right-hand corners. The value is also shown on the back of the note by the figures "10" and the words "Ten Shillings" appearing on an ornamental design printed in green. The watermark will be plainly visible on each note. One of each of the national emblems will appear in each corner, the words "Ten Shillings" will run across the top of the note, and the symbol "10s." will appear at the bottom. The intervening space will be filled with representations of the royal cipher. The notes will be the same size as the present 10s. notes, but the paper will be slightly heavier.

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ENGLISH COMMONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

It is no easy matter, surely, to find more delightful memories than those evoked by those two words "the commons"; memories which, although varying in their details in the recollections of different people, must still always share certain main characteristics. Such, for instance, as the sense of freshness and space which only open country can give, and that indefinable feeling of freedom which comes as one faces the pure keen "wind on the heath" which Mr. Petrucci declared, if all else failed him, would still bring compensation to the Roman.

To some people the commons stands for a stretch of sweet-scented golden gorse, while to others the words bring up a picture of miles of heather, purple and bee-haunted in summer, dun colored and somber in winter, but always, and under every aspect, beloved.

To children the commons is a real wonderland, a vast expanse containing endless possibilities of adventure and discovery. There is the pond where the tadpoles appear in the spring time and the bog where the rare flowers are to be found, possibly, too, the place where the low gypsy tents are sometimes to be seen, and, almost certainly, there will be ponies and horses.

Turned out on the commons with which it is sometimes possible to open friendly relations. Some commons, however, are devoid of either gorse or heather and are none the worse for that. There is, for instance, a certain commons in the west of England which those who know it prize above all others, and this commons is short turf.

The commons is a very ancient institution, how ancient it might be rash to say, as rash perhaps, as to dogmatize as to the first beginnings of the manor; in any case it makes its appearance in history as an established fact at a very early date. Few trees grow upon the upland commons, but in the valleys beneath there are beech woods in plenty, and from the uplands of the commons one may look down on the tossing froth of their topmost boughs, tawny gold in autumn and palest green in spring time, outlining the curve of the hills.

From the top of such a commons one looks far away for miles and miles across a cultivated vale to where, in the evening, the western sun, as it sinks behind the dimly seen ridges of the Welsh Mountains, turns the wide expanse of a distant river to glistening gold.

There are ancient villages on the edge of this commons, clusters of gabled gray stone houses, built of the rock on which the commons lies, and looking like islands in the midst of a sea of green grass. Their commons is very dear to the inhabitants of these villages and they are very staunch and remarkably uncompromising if the defense of their rights as commonsers is ever in question, brooking no interference with them from any man or any reforming committee either; as some zealous persons have discovered in the past.

In prehistoric times, however, it seems probable that the commons was more thickly populated than it is at present, for it is crossed and recrossed by the great ramparts and ditches which once inclosed an ancient British village, and upon it one certainly finds the "standing stones" and the homes of the silent vanished races" as well as the "airs serene and pure" of which the poet speaks.

The commons is beautiful at all times. Perhaps most of all at sunrise on a winter morning when the valleys beneath are filled with thick mist, looking so solid that one almost feels one could walk across on it from side to side, and when the sky is pink behind the splendid sweep of the encircling hills, when the grass is tawny yellow and the beech trees are purple against the blue distance. Those who have seen the commons on a winter's night, too, when snow lies thick upon it and the great red moon swings slowly upward into the indigo-blue, star-powdered sky, are inclined to say that the commons is more lovely than than in all its summer finery.

Still, it may be repeated, the commons is always beautiful, and the taste of its charms is a long one. The first surprise which it brings out of its

Max M. Bernstein

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treasure-house comes in the spring time when in one night, as it were, green expanse is suddenly powdered thick with daisies, looking almost as if the snow had come back again. Next follows the turn of the cowslips and the orchids; rare coloring these provide, too, purple and gold, royal hues. A blue carpet comes next, when the milkwort is out, and then the rock roses and the lady's slipper appear, when the commons turns golden in good earnest.

The passage of the year's seasons certainly makes the commons "a cheerful and a changeable place," for from the time that the hawthorn bushes turn white to the months when the traveler's joy, to give the wild clematis its prettiest name, hangs its fluffy gray clusters over the red autumn leaves there is always something new coming into blossom for those who have eyes to see.

COAL SHORTAGE IS TRACED TO SALOON

Failure of the United States Government to Create Needed Dry Zones as War Emergency Disastrous to Mine Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Testimony submitted before the Senate Committee on Manufactures on Tuesday developed that one of the primary causes for the shortage of domestic coal which faces the country and which threatens serious discomfort to the poor of the large cities, is the demoralizing influence of the saloon and the breweries on the miners of the anthracite region.

The liquor interests, said Mr. Wilhelm, have for a generation controlled politics, politicians and economics in these mining regions, and to their sinister influence is largely due the unsatisfactory social conditions under which the miners of this region are working. It has led, he said, to a complete emigration of the English-speaking American who could not endure to let his family remain planted in such an environment.

In the neighborhood of some of the most important anthracite mines in the United States, there are to be found, according to the testimony of this witness, a saloon to every 100 of the population, and one saloon to every 20 voters. In one county there are not less than eight breweries, all of which were consuming coal and running full time while the coal shortage of last winter gripped the country.

Senator Kenyon of Iowa, Republican and Prohibitionist, was in the chair while the witness gave his account of the ravages of the liquor traffic upon the industry and morale of an important industrial region. The Senator from Iowa was evidently prepared for this revelation of facts disclosing a condition apparently already known to him, and for the elimination of which he has argued time and time again on the floor of the Senate.

One of the unfortunate features of the situation in the region described by Mr. Wilhelm lies in the fact that almost all the miners are Lithuanians, Poles, Russians and Ruthenians, who for the most part, cannot speak the English language, and whose low standard of living is the only reason why they put up with the conditions that prevail. In other words, the social center here is the saloon, which constitutes the chief feature of the melting pot in which the illiterate of foreign parentage are being Americanized.

Time and time again the matter has been called to the attention of the Fuel Administration. It has been pointed out that in the midst of war activities thousands of days of labor in the coal mines were lost because of the presence of the saloon and beer shop in the mining region. The question was taken up by Congress, and a resolution was passed authorizing the President of the United States to create dry zones around coal mines and other industrial enterprises where it was desirable to attain and maintain high efficiency. Except through an occasional appeal for sobriety to workmen who did not know or understand English, the Fuel Administration took no action whatever to curtail the activity of the saloon, although every pay day of the miners continued to be a day for the most part lost as far as coal production was concerned.

Congress, realizing that nothing had been done, insisted on empowering the President, under the Sheppard prohibition amendment, to create barred zones, wherever he deemed such action desirable. So far as is known, this power has not been used to any extent. In fact, Senator Kenyon declared that there was only one specific case in which he knew the authority granted the President had been exercised. He at the same time declared that it was the intention of the framers of the prohibition amendment and of Congress that the power conferred on the President should be used to eliminate the conditions and clean up the situation detailed on Tuesday to the Senate committee.

Other causes for the shortage of coal, the witness said, were the refusal of the large holding companies to lease or sell culm banks, refusal to permit well-equipped colliers to mine some of the most accessible coal, failure on the part of the authorities to conduct an educational campaign among the miners of foreign birth, and the bad housing conditions in the coal region.

POLITICAL FREEDOM OF IRELAND IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The political freedom of Ireland is urged in a petition to President Wilson, signed by 800 Roman Catholic clergymen of California, the petition having been forwarded to Senator James D. Phelan for presentation to the President before his departure for the Peace Conference, stating that the Irish nation is the oldest nation in Europe, and the closest connected with the United States. The petition urges that President Wilson "use the unique position of the United States at this juncture to the end that the claims of Ireland to be a free and independent nation in the fellowship of nations shall be acknowledged by the United States, and the place of Ireland, in whatsoever Congress may be

RUSSIA'S PLACE AT PEACE CONFERENCE

Authority on Situation Declares It Will Not Be Possible to Settle Peace of Europe With Country an Unknown Quantity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—"It will not be possible to settle the peace of Europe at any peace table, however ample and however surrounded by ability and good intention, with Russia still an unknown quantity," said an American on Monday who has lived in Russia, who speaks the language, and who knows the people and the political situation better than almost any one else in the United States.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ontario—Mr. C. A. McGrath, Canadian Fuel Controller, has just returned from a trip to New York and Washington, which he undertook in order to obtain first-hand information in regard to any changes in the coal situation brought about through the recent cessation of hostilities in Europe. According to this official, the anthracite situation which, affecting as it does the largest number of consumers, may be regarded as the most important, does not appear to have been remedied in any way. On the contrary, certain developments have occurred which are liable to create an even greater problem than was anticipated.

Several factors, including the shutting down of the mines for the armistice celebration, has also had a detrimental effect. The United States Fuel Administrator had expected an increased output but it would now appear that production up to the beginning of November has fallen 300,000 tons behind that of the corresponding period last year. There is, however, a possibility that the closing down of munition industries may have the effect of diverting a number of workers to the mines, in which event lost time may partially be overtaken, but this is purely problematical.

The situation, therefore, is that, while Canada is reasonably assured of the tonnage of anthracite coal allotted by the Fuel Administrator earlier in the year, there is no possibility of this tonnage being increased. The tonnage allotted is approximately 25 per cent lower than that imported into Canada during the last coal year. It will be evident that there is every reason for the greatest measure of conservation in the use of hard coal and for the utilization of substitutes, bituminous coal or wood, wherever possible.

Mr. MacGrath found the soft coal situation much more complicated. Reports had been received by him prior to leaving Ottawa of the cancellation of bituminous coal contracts on the part of Canadian manufacturers and the feeling amongst buyers of soft coal seemed to be that there was every evidence of over-production. In some cases which came to the Fuel Controller's notice large consumers were holding off placing orders, evidently in the hope of a slump in prices of coal of any class. Cancellation of munition contracts will apparently result in a temporarily reduced consumption of industrial coal.

But the severe restrictions in the coal consumption of less essential industries which have now been established will undoubtedly result in these industries going into the market for coal supplies again. There is, therefore, little probability of any industrial coal available not being absorbed within a reasonable time. It is possible that a short period may intervene before peace industries are running at normal capacity again, and during this period industrial coal may be comparatively free.

The Fuel Controller is of the opinion that Canadian consumers should use this opportunity to lay in adequate supplies while the transportation facilities of the country are available to carry the coal.

BERNE HAS MAGYAR WOMAN AMBASSADOR

BERNE, Switzerland (Monday)—The first woman to be appointed an ambassador has been nominated by the Hungarian Government for the post in Switzerland. She is the Hungarian writer and pacifist, Rosika Schwimmer, who now resides in Switzerland. Madame Schwimmer has accepted the nomination and will enter upon her duties shortly at Berne. Madame Rosika Schwimmer is president of the Hungarian Woman Suffrage Association. She has been credited with being the originator of the Ford peace ship idea and was one of the prominent figures of that peace mission.

MICHIGAN VOTE TABULATED LANSING, Michigan—Official tabulation of the vote cast on Nov. 5 as announced on Tuesday shows that Lieut.-Comm. Truman H. Newberry, Republican, was elected United States Senator from Michigan over Henry Ford, Democrat, by a margin of 7567. The Equal Suffrage Amendment carried by 34,052.

SALARY INCREASE ASKED WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Salary increases for many Treasury officials and employees were asked of Congress on Tuesday by William G. McAdoo, Secretary. He recommended that the six assistant secretaries be paid \$7500 a year, instead of \$5000, and that smaller increases be given various others on the Treasury roll.

JOURNALISTS RETURN NEW YORK, New York—The party of American journalists who recently visited the British front in France at the invitation of the British Government, returned on Tuesday aboard the British liner Balmoral Castle.

GERMAN CRUELTY TO WAR PRISONERS

British Were Used for Horse Work or for Handling Shells for Use Against Comrades

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Friday)—The correspondent of La Liberté describes the arrival of British war prisoners in the allied lines. Their appearance was pitiable in the extreme, he says, and they had had to march from Belgium and Alsace-Lorraine in tattered uniforms and in apologies for footgear.

During captivity they were forced to work under fire from allied guns. Those refusing to transport shells intended for use against their comrades were brutally punished. The prisoners were often employed on horse work, dragging heavy munition wagons about.

The first hint the prisoners got of the prospect of an armistice was the departure for Germany of a large number of trainees and the sudden nervousness of German officers. Then a German officer said: "Germany has won, but we don't want to feed you any more. You can go home."

Despite their condition, they marched off in the direction of the allied lines. One prisoner brought back a magnificent German helmet in blue and silver, one of those specially manufactured for the state entry into Paris.

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—Half clad British prisoners in large numbers are being freed by the Germans and are pouring over the border. On the Lorraine front, where the Germans turned them loose almost in rags with only a piece of bread, 1400 have been fed and clothed by the Y. M. C. A. at Baccarat, 700 at Ludeville and 500 at Nancy.

FRENCH BEGIN WORK ON RECONSTRUCTION

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The Cabinet decided today to change the Ministry of Munitions into a Ministry of Industrial Reconstruction. Louis Loucheur will retain his portfolio as head of the new ministry.

The Finance Minister, M. Klotz, was authorized by the Cabinet to introduce a bill in the Chamber of Deputies to facilitate the changing of munition factories to a peace basis, and to permit them to undertake orders from the post office and telegraph and telephone administration; for the rebuilding of the merchant marine and for the manufacture of agricultural implements. The government will advance credits of 2,000,000,000 francs so that the factories may be kept going.

DRAFT OBSTRUCTION DECISION REVERSED

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—Sentence of Charles Doll of Custer, South Dakota, who was convicted of willfully obstructing the recruiting and enlistment service of the United States has been reversed by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at St. Louis, Missouri, and copies of the decision received here show that the defend-

ant had a grievance against the government over a right to timber from a forest reservation and that, while he used coarse language, the court decided that what he said could not be held as tending to obstruct the draft.

The court held that when a defendant is accused of obstructing the draft and attempting to cause disloyalty, insubordination and mutiny in the military forces, it must be clearly shown by the prosecuting officers that the defendant's action would have these results.

The court review of the case shows that Doll at the time he had the conversation was talking with two forest officers to whom he made complaints. The officers at the time were engaged in recruiting for the engineer military service, but the accused did not know it. The military service was not the subject of the conversation, and the defendant, it was held, said nothing by way of persuasion, advice or otherwise against enlistment or the draft.

FLEET'S SURRENDER A MOVING SIGHT

British Seapower Reaches Its Zenith Without Shot Being Fired—Sailors on Battleships Sing Their Thanksgiving

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

FIRTH OF FORTH, Scotland (Nov. 21)—The sun set this afternoon upon a tragedy of war and history the like of which has never been known before, and can hardly be repeated. British sea-power reached its zenith by the surrender to it, without a shot being fired, of its chief rival navy, the German, which through a generation and more had been patiently and determinedly built up.

According to the armistice first, and the carefully made arrangements afterward, the German ships, representing the best fighting part of the navy of the German Empire, left their base at five o'clock yesterday morning, and early today were met at the appointed place in the North Sea by practically the whole of the Grand Fleet and escorted to an anchorage at Largo Bay, in the Firth of Forth. Here they are now surrounded by British battleships, the German flag having been hauled down for the last time at sunset.

A couple of hours later, the singing of hymns of thanksgiving on the decks of all the allied battleships could be heard floating across the still dark waters. It must have aroused strange emotions in the breasts of German naval officers, who heard this music all about them, for the German vessels were entirely inclosed in a gigantic square formed by the British battleships of the first class. Afterward, following upon a day of sensations, of historic import, great in symbols of civilization, there was quietness upon the waters of Largo Bay, and there were only to be seen lights from the portholes and twinkles of signals from one ship to another.

AMERICAN CRUELTY TO WAR PRISONERS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Nov. 22)—In a message to the Royal Navy and Royal Marines, the Admiralty writes: "The surrender of the German fleet, accomplished without shock of battle, will remain for all time the example of the wonderful silence and sureness with which sea power attains its end."

WAR SUPPLIES AT SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

SEATTLE, Washington—Seattle is the nearest port on the Pacific Coast to Vladivostok, which is the port of entry to Siberia, the round trip, sailing time, being four days less from Seattle than by any other route, a by no means inconsiderable saving when it is considered that the \$800-ton vessels, which constitute the standard built by the government at the present time, cost to hire and operate approximately \$4000 a day.

During the war a large amount of the supplies that have been sent to Russia by the Allies have passed through Seattle, more than \$90,000,000 worth of supplies having, indeed, been dispatched from this port in one year. When the revolution broke out in

LOUISVILLE BANKS MERGE

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky—The National Bank of Kentucky, capital \$1,645,000 and surplus \$1,621,787, and the National Bank of Commerce, capital \$1,000,000 and surplus \$698,985, have been merged into the National Bank of Kentucky with a capital of \$2,000,000 and surplus of \$2,000,000. The new bank will have deposits of \$25,000,000 and will be the largest bank in Louisville.

ZEEBRUGGE RAIDER ARRIVES

NEW YORK, New York—Capt. Alfred F. B. Carpenter, leader of the British naval raid last April in which the German submarine base at Zeebrugge was bottled up by sinking vessels in the channel, arrived here on Tuesday on the British steamship Balmoral Castle. He has been detailed to this country on a special mission.

ROYAL ADDRESS AT OPENING OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES HONORS THE GREAT WORK PERFORMED BY BELGIUM'S ALLIES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Speaking from the throne in the Belgian Chamber of Deputies after his entry into Brussels on Friday morning, King Albert paid high tribute to the manner in which the Belgian Army maintained the honor of the country.

"Fighting alone during 2½ months along the whole breadth of the Belgian territory from Liège to Antwerp and from Antwerp to the Yser," said King Albert, "the enemy's first attacks were broken, then checked, and his armies finally held up by the Allies, a result to which the Belgian Army contributed by a long and bitter battle fought on the Yser banks. In the Yser's muddy trenches, on which, as the country's last rampart, the national flag had been planted, the army, reorganized and reconstituted, thanks to the daring of the Belgian youth, who, regardless of all dangers, trooped across the frontier to take a share in the country's defense, and began the long, tireless watch which ended with the defeat of the enemy in the year 1918."

"Then America, a new and powerful ally, entered the war, and the weight of her enthusiastic effort, added to that of the other allies, was the knell of German ambitions. It was then that the Belgian Army leapt to the assault, and, with one irresistible dash, captured the Flanders Ridge, unassailable till then, and continued with the allied armies in pursuit of the enemy until the day came when Germany had to acknowledge defeat."

Following his tribute to the army, punctuated by the assembly's cheers and applause, the King went on to render homage to Belgium's allies, to the soldiers of France, Great Britain, and America, all of them animated by the same spirit of honor and sacrifice, to all those countless numbers who had given their lives in the same cause, and these, said the King, include in their ranks those who had faced the German firing parties, those who suffered the martyr's fate in prisons and concentration camps, all had served their country to their utmost, and their memories should be held sacred with those who fought in 1930.

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KING ALBERT PAYS TRIBUTE TO TROOPS

Royal Address at Opening of the Chamber of Deputies Honors the Great Work Performed by Belgium's Allies

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

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AMERICAN CRUELTY TO WAR PRISONERS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Nov. 22)—In a message to the Royal Navy and Royal Marines, the Admiralty writes: "The surrender of the German fleet, accomplished without shock of battle, will remain for all time the example of the wonderful silence and sureness with which sea power attains its end."

WAR SUPPLIES AT SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

SEATTLE, Washington—Seattle is the nearest port on the Pacific Coast to Vladivostok, which is the port of entry to Siberia, the round trip, sailing time, being four days less from Seattle than by any other route, a by no means inconsiderable saving when it is considered that the \$800-ton vessels, which constitute the standard built by the government at the present time, cost to hire and operate approximately \$4000 a day.

During the war a large amount of the supplies that have been sent to Russia by the Allies have passed through Seattle, more than \$90,000,000 worth of supplies having, indeed, been dispatched from this port in one year. When the revolution broke out in

LOUISVILLE BANKS MERGE

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky—The National Bank of Kentucky, capital \$1,645,000 and surplus \$1,621,787, and the National Bank of Commerce, capital \$1,000,000 and surplus \$698,985, have been merged into the National Bank of Kentucky with a capital of \$2,000,000 and surplus of \$2,000,000. The new bank will have deposits of \$25,000,000 and will be the largest bank in Louisville.

ZEEBRUGGE RAIDER ARRIVES

NEW YORK, New York—Capt. Alfred F. B. Carpenter, leader of the British naval raid last April in which the German submarine base at Zeebrugge was bottled up by sinking vessels in the channel, arrived here on Tuesday on the British steamship Balmoral Castle. He has been detailed to this country on a special mission.

ROYAL ADDRESS AT OPENING OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES HONORS THE GREAT WORK PERFORMED BY BELGIUM'S ALLIES

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British Were Used for Horse Work or for Handling Shells for Use Against Comrades

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Friday)—The correspondent of La Liberté describes the arrival of British war prisoners in the allied lines. Their appearance was pitiable in the extreme, he says, and they had had to march from Belgium and Alsace-Lorraine in tattered uniforms and in apologies for footgear.

During captivity they were forced to work under fire from allied guns. Those refusing to transport shells intended for use against their comrades were brutally punished. The prisoners were often employed on horse work, dragging heavy munition wagons about.

The first hint the prisoners got of the prospect of an armistice was the departure for Germany of a large number of trainees and the sudden nervousness of German officers. Then a German officer said: "Germany has won, but we don't want to feed you any more. You can go home."

Despite their condition, they marched off in the direction of the allied lines. One prisoner brought back a magnificent German helmet in blue and silver, one of those specially manufactured for the state entry into Paris.

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—Half clad British prisoners in large numbers are being freed by the Germans and are pouring over the border. On the Lorraine front, where the Germans turned them loose almost in rags with only a piece of bread, 1400 have been fed and clothed by the Y. M. C. A. at Baccarat, 700 at Ludeville and 500 at Nancy.

FRENCH BEGIN WORK ON RECONSTRUCTION

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The Cabinet decided today to change the Ministry of Munitions into a Ministry of Industrial Reconstruction. Louis Loucheur will retain his portfolio as head of the new ministry.

The Finance Minister, M. Klotz, was authorized by the Cabinet to introduce a bill in the Chamber of Deputies to facilitate the changing of munition factories to a peace basis, and to permit them to undertake orders from the post office and telegraph and telephone administration; for the rebuilding of the merchant marine and for the manufacture of agricultural implements. The government will advance credits of 2,000,000,000 francs so that the factories may be kept going.

DRAFT OBSTRUCTION DECISION REVERSED

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—Sentence of Charles Doll of Custer, South Dakota, who was convicted of willfully obstructing the recruiting and enlistment service of the United States has been reversed by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at St. Louis, Missouri, and copies of the decision received here show that the defend-

ant had a grievance against the government over a right to timber from a forest reservation and that, while he used coarse language, the court decided that what he said could not be held as tending to obstruct the draft.

The court held that when a defendant is accused of obstructing the draft and attempting to cause disloyalty, insubordination and mutiny in the military forces, it must be clearly shown by the prosecuting officers that the defendant's action would have these results.

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GOV. C. S. WHITMAN AND THE DRY ISSUE

Prohibitionists Declare That His Defeat Was Not Due to His Stand on Question but to Insufficient Advocacy Recently

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—Since Alfred E. Smith, Democrat, defeated Charles S. Whitman, Republican and Prohibition candidate, for the governorship of this State, reports have been circulated widely that it was Governor Whitman's approval of prohibition that lost him the governor's chair. Prohibitionists now declare, however, that the Governor was defeated, not because he advocated prohibition last winter, but because it was not advocated openly and aggressively by him and his campaign managers during the campaign.

It is believed to be essential to the welfare of the entire prohibition movement that the liquor interests shall not, in addition to defeating the Governor, convince people that the defeat was due to his advocacy of prohibition. W. H. Anderson, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, has, therefore, stated the situation in the following words:

"The gun-shy methods adopted by most of the politicians have left the Governor exposed to all the damage the prohibition issue could do to him and have failed to bring him the full benefit of its power to aid."

There is no charge that the Governor himself was insincere, but Superintendent Anderson says: "We have no doubt that he would have used his influence in every possible way to secure ratification if he had been elected. But the Governor, selecting a state chairman and a state committee, and surrounding himself with advisers was to a certain extent obligated to take their advice. The mistake was in getting surrounded by men some of whom were utterly hostile to him and to prohibition, others of whom were loyal to him but not particularly for prohibition, and still others of whom, while standing for prohibition possibly because he insisted upon it, were opposed to and jealous of the Anti-Saloon League."

The league expected that prohibition would be made the dominant issue and would be pushed vigorously. But it is asserted that the Governor was advised to go slowly and speak softly on this issue, and the league claims that the best element among the women voters, when campaign methods prompted them to protest, were treated with little consideration by the campaign managers. There is no claim that the campaign leaders deliberately hampered the Governor's chances, but it is held to have been unwise to counsel silence on the Governor's prohibition record.

Mr. Anderson asserts that close to 750,000 registered voters up-state did not vote; that at least two-thirds of these would have voted for the Governor, but did not because no compelling appeal was made to them, while "Democrats got over to hosts of them material which raised a doubt as to whether the Governor was truly in favor of ratification, and the Republican management did not meet that doubt."

Comment in New York

W. C. T. U. Official Says Dry Bill Passage Will Aid Demobilization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—News that the President has signed the bill with the prohibition rider has been commented on widely in this city. Mrs. Ella A. Boole, state president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, said, speaking for her organization: "We feel that it is highly important to have prohibition during the period of demobilization, for what occurred on the days of the celebration of peace shows what might occur when the boys get home. If the drink problem is out of the way that will help wonderfully with the problems that arise when they do come home. Many people seem to know of no other way to show their delight but to offer the men something to drink. This, of course, is only an emergency bill, but we hope that the Federal Prohibition Amendment will be ratified before the demobilization is complete."

Mark R. Shaw, secretary of the Inter-Collegiate Prohibition Association, said, apropos of the war measure: "The signature by the President of the prohibition bill marks the triumph of an 18 months' campaign by the righteous forces of the United States for consistency in our program of the conservation of food, coal, manpower and transportation during this struggle. But it comes none too soon for the serious social, economic, industrial and political problems of the demobilization and reconstruction period. It has, however, only intensified the need of careful conservation, not only of our material resources but of our moral resources as well. If we ever needed a sober nation, we need it today."

ENEMY EXCHANGE SEATS ARE SEIZED

NEW YORK, New York—Fourteen enemy owned seats on the New York Stock Exchange, the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, the New York Cotton Exchange and other markets have been seized by A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian. They will be sold shortly to American citizens. Disposal of the seats will be made privately, under a recent executive order by President Wilson, says a statement issued at Mr. Palmer's office. "The purchasers," it was explained, "must be satisfactory to the

exchanges, a consideration which makes a public sale not practicable."

The New York Stock Exchange seat taken over was held by Henry Budge of Hamburg. The New Orleans Cotton Exchange seats seized were held by Emanuel Isaac, Franz Schutte Jr., and Alfred Niepenberg, all of Bremen. The New York Cotton Exchange seats were held by Schutte and Isaac, and by Heinrich Muller Pearce, Paul P. Schmitz and Herman Hagedorn, all of Bremen.

The other seats taken over were as follows: Maritime Association of the Port of New York, estate of Herman Slicker of West Baden; New York Butter, Cheese and Egg Exchange, estate of Earl Thalmann of Mannheim, Germany; New York Produce Exchange, Paul Strauss of Budapest, and Claus Heinrich Wilhelm Volckens of Hamburg; New York Coffee Exchange, Edward Ludwig Behrens of Hamburg.

SPECIAL SESSION IS CALLED UNNECESSARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

TAMPA, Florida—The main purpose for which Governor Catts called the special session of the Legislature which opened Monday was to enact legislation which would prevent the shipment of intoxicating liquors into this State after Jan. 1, next, at which time state-wide prohibition in this State goes into effect. The claim is made that an extra session of the Legislature for this purpose was not needed, as the Reed Amendment to the dry law takes care of the shipment of liquor.

According to Don C. McMullen, former state Senator, and for years a leader of the prohibition cause in Florida, the legislation is not a necessity as far as the prohibition matter is concerned, as the shipment of liquor into dry states was prohibited by Congress when it enacted the Reed Amendment to the Post Office Appropriation Bill. This amendment supercedes the famous Webb-Kenyon Law which would require each state legislature to act to prevent shipments into the Reed Amendment prohibiting these shipments into dry states without any action by the legislature being necessary.

TEN THOUSAND VOICES IN A "VICTORY SING"

NEW YORK, New York—A chorus of 10,000 voices will sing patriotic songs at a "Victory sing" in Madison Square Garden on Thanksgiving afternoon, it is announced. The meeting will open with the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner," at 4 o'clock—the hour at which 7,000,000 members of the National Council of Women and their friends throughout the country will stand and sing the anthem. In addition to the "sings" a "Tableau of the Allies" has been planned, in which 22 girls, all natives of the allied countries, will take part with American soldiers, sailors and marines.

The city and various patriotic organizations have made elaborate arrangements to provide food and entertainments for all fighting men of the United States and their allies on Thanksgiving Day.

DRY BILL APPEARS SAFE IN VERMONT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BURLINGTON, Vermont—Statistics compiled by the Rev. Clifford H. Smith, superintendent of the Vermont Anti-Saloon League, show that the chances for the passing of the National Prohibition amendment in the Vermont Legislature in January are very favorable. Twenty-four out of the 30 senators are pledged to vote for the amendment and 155 representatives out of 247 are committed safe for the passing. It has also been ascertained that the vote on the amendment will be one of the first bills taken up at the opening of the biennial session of the Vermont Legislature.

MILK DEALERS FACE PROSECUTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—At Mayor Hylan's request, District Attorney Swann will begin, next Wednesday, a John Doe inquiry, before a magistrate, into the high price of milk. The Mayor charges that there is a conspiracy to advance the price, and has also asked the cooperation of the police and health departments in uncovering it. He declares that the dairymen's league and "milk distributors' trust" are extorting exorbitant prices from the people, and he says that if the situation is investigated properly some "of the milk profiteers will be given an outing up the river."

MCKENNEY & WATERBURY CO.

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For LIGHTING FIXTURES**

BEAUTIFUL TABLE AND FLOOR LAMPS. More than 700 distinct styles, all lighted to give actual effect. Prices low for quality lamps.

SILK AND HAND-PAINTED PARCHMENT SHADES. New and artistic designs, finely executed by artists of ability.

FIREPLACE FIXTURES. An unusually complete stock of andirons, fenders, spark guards, etc., reasonably priced.

CATALOGS AND PRICES ON REQUEST

181 FRANKLIN STREET, corner Congress, BOSTON

PACKERS' PROFITS NOT CONFISCATED

Reports Covering First Year Under United States Government Control Show Net Earnings May Be a Little Smaller

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—The first year of the American meat packers under government regulation closed the first week in November, and several of the packers have since made estimates regarding their profits.

The Cudahy Packing Company, the smallest of the five packers, reports that "the company's gross earnings this year have again been very satisfactory." It adds that "so far as can now be determined," they are "substantially the same as last year's."

Armour & Company, one of the two leading packers, gave out a statement on Monday night that "from the only estimates possible at this time the opinion was expressed that the earnings would be somewhat less than last year." The statement was made in reporting on the annual meeting of stockholders held on Monday.

The greater interest the packing companies are taking in the attitude of the public toward them, instanced for one thing in packer policy advertising on a national scale, has been noted from time to time. In this connection the Armour statement was of interest. The statement said, after announcing that the meeting had been held, that "a number of the company's 1800 preferred stockholders were present."

This company, up to within the last year, has been practically a close corporation. Agent this, J. O. Armour said in a statement of June last in regard to some new financing:

"It has long been my wish that the time would come when I could invite the public to participate in the management and profits of our business, and the method proposed and adopted seems most suitable."

MICHIGAN STATE REFORMS PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Michigan—The annual report of the State Board of Corrections and Charities of Michigan recommends several general changes of policy for state institutions. It proposes the abandonment of farms at the various institutions, the handling of state printing by some of the institutions, the building of fireproof dormitories only, approval by the State for all county and other local jails and institutions, repeal of the law against use of oleomargarine at state institutions which was passed by the former vote in the Legislature, a code for classifying cases more carefully to replace the present indiscriminate sentencing of individuals to the wrong institutions and the abandonment of the fee system in favor of a salary basis for the sheriffs.

FREIGHT RATE PLEA BY NORTH CAROLINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

RALEIGH, North Carolina—Members of the North Carolina Corporation Commission are in Washington, where they are taking up anew with the Interstate Commerce Commission and others representing federal control of freight rates, the question of North Carolina's entitlement to exceptions in the southern classification of freight rates that the government is about to apply in railway control. If they fail, the commissioners say, it means that North Carolina shippers will lose all the freight rate concessions of the past several years and will be put in the greatest disadvantage in shipping competition with Virginia cities and other favored shipping points.

MUNICIPALITIES TO SEEK PROTECTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Michigan—Mayor Oscar B. Marx has called a meeting of mayors and city attorneys here on Dec. 16 to discuss a proposed amendment to the state constitution to strengthen the policy of home rule in order that the municipalities may better protect themselves from public utility corporations.

MANY LOOMS SHUT DOWN
FALL RIVER, Massachusetts—The American Printing Company, formerly the Fall River Iron Works, closed down 6000 narrow looms on Tuesday night because of the exist-

ing trade conditions. This is one-half the number of looms in the seven mills of the company, and over 1000 operatives will be thrown out of work. Nathan Durfee, treasurer, states if present conditions continue in the cloth market, it may be necessary to shut down some wide looms. The spinning departments will be operated as usual to replenish the supply of warps. This is the first corporation to announce a curtailment of production because of adverse conditions in the textile industry.

NATIONAL PARTY AID FOR NON-PARTISANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

FARGO, North Dakota—A. C. Townley, president of the National Non-Partisan League, testifying in the United States District Court in his bankruptcy case, gave evidence that D. C. Coates, president of the National Party, advanced \$7000 to further Non-Partisan League work. The advance, Mr. Townley said, was in the form of a loan, with the understanding that Mr. Coates would not become involved in any publicity in connection with the loan in any manner. The matter was brought to light when an examination of the Non-Partisan League records revealed an item of \$7000. The trustee in bankruptcy on Monday called on Mr. Townley to account for \$13,332.62, compared with his schedule of assets of only about \$400.

ALL THE FOOD STORES BUT ONE PROFITEERED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas—All stores selling food in Arkansas City, Arkansas, will be closed for a period of two days, the dates to be announced later, with the exception of that of Joe Kong, a Chinese, according to announcement by Hamp Williams, State Food Administrator. All except Kong have been convicted of profiteering. The stores to be closed include those of the Mayor and the county food administrator. Arkansas City has a population of about 5000.

WELLESLEY TREE DAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

WELLESLEY, Massachusetts—The senate in Wellesley's new college government has ratified the wishes of the students for an open tree day next spring. This particular day at Wellesley is one of the biggest of the year. Then the college assemblies on Tower Hill, the College Hill Hill and witnesses the performance of a myth by student dancers in gay costumes. It is the great time for the alumni to return to college to witness the changes, improvements and advancements made by their alma mater, and to see whether the famous old tree day has deteriorated or progressed.

UNITED WAR VETERANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—Any American citizen who has been honorably discharged from the forces of the United States in any war will be eligible to join the United War Veterans Association, which will hold its first meeting in this city Nov. 29, at the clubhouse of Warren C. Fisher, a naval intelligence service man, who has seen service in the Spanish-American, Porto Rican and Philippine campaigns, and in the world war. The 5000 yeowomen in the American naval service will be organized into an auxiliary.

SUGAR ALLOTMENT INCREASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Increase in the sugar allotment to four pounds monthly per person to take effect on Dec. 15 is announced by the Food Administrator for Massachusetts. It had been expected that the increased supply would be available by Dec. 1, but the three-pounds-per-month plan will continue to be the limit per person until the middle of the month.

ITALIAN WAR CASUALTIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—The Italian Bureau of Information announces that Italy's total casualties in the war were 2,000,000, of whom 400,000 were killed or fatally wounded.

GERMAN SECRET USE OF WIRELESS

Night Messages Sent Out From Nauen Can Be Read as Governmental Directions, but Why in English, It Is Asked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—The fact that the German Bureau of Enemy Psychology is employing the wireless every night to flood the United States with German propaganda, as reported to The Christian Science Monitor from Washington in Tuesday's issue, was already known to those familiar with the workings of the wireless in America. A New York representative of The Christian Science Monitor has learned some of the details in connection with this use of the wireless for German purposes.

The great German wireless station at Nauen is sending out, nightly, a considerable number of messages not addressed to any particular person or station. These messages, it is pointed out, may be intended for representatives of the Berlin Government throughout Germany, and in some cases can be read as directions to those representatives concerning the conduct of governmental affairs. But, if the messages are meant solely for German stations in Germany, the question is raised, Why are they sent in English?

Another interesting feature of the situation is what the wireless men call "interference." This occurs at important places in the messages, and is apparently the result of interference of other wireless waves. But it has been noted that this interference usually occurs when it would be for the best interests of Germany, if she intended the message for an unfriendly world, not to state, in so many words, a particular phrase or word.

For instance, a message might state that "Germany is making her plans to rehabilitate her X through the world." The use of the letter X would denote "interference." The question arises who causes this interference? Would any of the wireless authorities unfriendly to Germany wish to cause it, thereby hiding from themselves what the word or words might be? Or, if in the example quoted, the words were "commercial prestige" would it not be to Germany's advantage, it is asked, to cause the interference herself? And would not the words deleted be clearly understood by Germans?

Whatever the motive of these messages, they continue to come through the air nightly and it is known that they are forwarded to the proper authorities. The interference referred to occurs also in connection with those messages which are addressed or of which the addresses are partly given, as "to the X," the letter X again meaning interference. Generally the messages carry no addresses.

It is argued that there is a possibility that the German messages are intended for wireless stations, perhaps erected in America since the armistice was signed, but whose whereabouts are unknown to the government. "The messages do not find their way into the public press, and it is held to be more than a matter of supposition that they may be intended for friends of Germany in this country."

There is also seen in this situation one of the reasons why the government believes it wise to close the wireless plants throughout the United States.

CANCELING OF ALLIES DEBTS IS ADVOCATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

PORTLAND, Oregon—George E. Chamberlain, United States Senator from Oregon, and chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, proposes that the Allies' debts to the United States be canceled, in token of American appreciation of the fact that "money lent by this country to its fellow belligerents was used to buy bread and bullets to defend our own homes."

Senator Chamberlain makes his proposal public through an article which

he has written for the monthly bulletin of the local Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen, the official publication of the aircraft spruce production division, which appeared on Monday. "America has a colossal debt still to pay to the British Army that has fought so doggedly through these bitter four years; to Italy, that has broken Austria with only one regiment of American troops to aid her; to pitiful, sublime Serbia and Belgium, that have endured martyrdom and devastation for a holy cause, and last, but not least, to France, the chief target of all Hunnish hate," says the Senator in his article. "These men have fought our battle as well as their own. We are honest men and a patriotic nation, and are willing to bear our full share of the load. Though our sacrifices have not been so great as those of our Allies, we can wipe out their petty financial obligations to us and give them a helping hand in reconstruction."

WISCONSIN DRYS PLAN FOR RATIFICATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—To meet the strong pressure that is being brought to bear by the liquor forces to prevent ratification of the prohibition amendment, the Wisconsin Anti-Saloon League has planned a ratification council of 1000 members, composed of leaders in labor, manufacturing, agriculture, commerce, finance and the professions. These men are personally to stand sponsor for ratification when the Legislature meets at Madison in January. The drys now have a safe majority in Senate and Assembly if all the members credited as against liquor vote for ratification.

NO DISPATCHES FROM PERUVIAN CONSULS

LIMA, Peru—The Peruvian Government has not received official dispatches from its consular representatives in Chile for 48 hours, although it has recalled its consuls from Chile. The newspapers here have received no news from their correspondents in Chile and it is believed that a strict cable censorship is in force at all Chilean ports.

Peruvian consuls in Chile have been ordered to return by the first steamer. The Peruvian steamer Urubamba, now at Valparaiso, has been ordered to bring to Callao all Peruvians desiring to leave Chile. The reported cancellation by the Peruvian Government of all the exequaturs of Chilean consuls in Peru is incorrect. Lima is quiet.

FLOUR MILL SUSPENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BUTTE, Montana—For selling flour without substitutes, Fred Allen, proprietor of the Western Dawson County Flour Mill at Sand Springs, Montana, was ordered to suspend operation of his mill until August, 1919. Early in 1918 Mr. Allen was warned to be careful in his selling methods, but is said to have openly violated the Food Administrator's orders and to have advertised that he had special permission from the Food Administrator to sell flour without substitutes.

SOLDIERS' LETTERS ARRIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—The French liner Rochambeau has brought in about 4,500,000 soldiers' letters, which are now being sorted by a special staff of clerks.

RAILROAD WORK FOR THE SOLDIERS

Frederick C. Howe Proposes Great Extension of Roads and Continued Control by the Federal Government After War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—"One of the great issues before the American people, now that the world war is ended, will be the struggle for the control of taxation," said Frederick C. Howe, commissioner of immigration at the port of New York, in an address before the City Club here recently. "The question of who is to pay the cost of the war will be the greatest issue of the reconstruction period."

"The future control of the railroads also comes up for consideration," continued Mr. Howe, later remarking that the government will have to keep the railroads "as a means of maintaining our trade position. The nation," he said, "cannot afford to leave its agencies of communication in the hands of speculators and profiteers. We ought to inaugurate a great policy of railroad extension at the end of the war. Hundreds of millions of dollars could be profitably spent and thousands of our soldiers employed in the improvement of the railroads."

"Finally, there is the question: How is America to use her surplus wealth? We are the richest nation in the world. Undeveloped countries will come to us instead of to the European financial centers for credit, for their leadership has been lost through the war. There is no question more important to America than that of dollar diplomacy and financial imperialism. Never have such great economic stakes been played for in the history of the world."

Mr. Howe declared that the war marked a definite break in the life of America and ended the long period of individualism, the period when the things which should be public were confused with the things which should be private. "It ends the period of laissez faire and brings us," he said, "to something akin to the state of socialism in Europe."

Urging a revision of our educational system, Mr. Howe said: "All our educational resources ought to be mobilized at the end of the war so that every soldier who wants to can go to school." He said he did not favor the plan of utilizing returned soldiers in the reclamation of waste land, for the reason that the reclamation of such land was likely to cost more than it was worth.

NEW ST. LOUIS FOOD COMMITTEE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—A new food committee for St. Louis has been appointed to take over conservation work when the United States Food Administration ceases to exist. It will be known as the Executive Committee of the Community Service Association. It is headed by Dr. George T. Moore of the Missouri Botanical Gardens. It will have charge of thrift garden work, community canneries, boys' and girls' canning clubs, community kitchens and household visiting. W. F. Gephart, federal Food Administrator for St. Louis, appointed the committee.

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M. MALVY RETAINS CITIZENSHIP RIGHTS

Special Committee Confirms Deputy's Political Rights, but Leaves Unexplained How Exile Is to Exercise Them

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—It does not appear that the special Parliamentary committee appointed to consider the case of M. Malvy, exile, from the point of view of his political rights is simplifying the problem. (It will be remembered that the Haute Cour in sentencing him took occasion to declare specifically that he reserved his rights of citizenship, and the puzzling question was then opened up as to how he was to exercise them if he were not permitted to enter the country.) It was hardly expected that it would simplify matters, especially when the committee on its first appointment displayed a certain sympathy with the former Minister of the Interior. The way to a quick and easy solution was to declare that, as M. Malvy was unable by force of circumstances to exercise those rights of a deputy of the Chamber, they became automatically extinct, and that some one else must be elected in his place. If he were to remain deputy and be unable to exercise the functions of his state as such, and represent its constituency in the Chamber, it would obviously be unfair to that constituency. But, to begin with, the specially appointed committee has utterly and emphatically rejected this solution—

as was anticipated. After a long examination of the question it has issued a first report in which it states that it has listened to the arguments of M. de Gouyon, who was the spokesman for the Right, and those of MM. Viollette, Sembat, Laroche, Thorez, Deshayes, Lerolle, Bonafant, Leredu, Dalmeier, and Painlevé, who gave their views on the validity of the verdict of the Haute Cour, and its consequences, so far as M. Malvy's mandate as deputy is concerned. On the proposal of M. Fernand David, who was president for the occasion, all other questions being reserved, the committee by 25 votes against 5 and with 6 abstentions passed the following resolution which was framed by M. Marius Montet, that "The committee considers, after the verdict of the Haute Cour, that M. Malvy continues to enjoy the integrity of his political rights, and in consequence preserves his mandate as deputy."

And now? The next question that this committee has to solve is how M. Malvy is to transact his business in the Palais Bourbon from his present headquarters in the neighborhood of San Sebastian, which in essence is a question as to when a deputy is not a deputy, or the ancient problem as to how a man is to be in two places at the same time. Having settled the first part of the question, the committee considered it convenient to adjourn without giving any consideration to the second, but before doing so it instructed M. Viollette to submit to it at its next meeting a special report on the question. So the committee passes its days in tranquillity, but the mind of M. Viollette is sorely disturbed.

It is one of the prettiest problems of its kind that has ever been presented, and many are the speculations upon its issue. But, having decided that M. Malvy must retain his political rights and must continue to be deputy, it is now believed in many quarters that the committee will see itself forced to one conclusion, and that is that while M. Malvy remains in exile he should have a special dispensation granted to him during the session, enabling him to come back to Paris and exercise his mandate in the Chamber. But if he is to do this, why should he not also visit his constituents as a faithful deputy should, and get to know their feeling and their views? Or again, if there were a change of ministry, why should he not accept a portfolio if it were considered expedient to offer it to him? Thus there are difficulties in every direction arising from that impulsive verdict of the Haute Cour by which it was sought to take off from M. Malvy a little of the sting of the sentence of exile. But as to all this there is absolute conviction that if the committee should report that M. Malvy must really be allowed to come back to Paris to be deputy, the government will certainly not pay any heed to such a recommendation and will never consent. The committee may have this in mind in the course of its future deliberations.

In the meantime M. Malvy, comfortably situated in the Villa Azeline, near Martutene, five kilometers to the south of San Sebastian, is leading a tranquil life amidst beautiful and peaceful surroundings, in which there is little enough to remind him of the war, but from the adjacent frontier he has received news of the victory that attended the arms of the Allies. In this tranquillity he has sought to express himself as little as possible to friends, political and otherwise, in Paris; he has retained a reserve which, from every point of view, is the best attitude he could adopt. Only one letter of any consequence has he written, and that is virtually an address to the working classes of France, couched in careful phrases. As we have seen, these working classes everywhere, through their organizations, from the C. G. T. downward, have been passing resolutions in which they have vigorously condemned the verdict of the Haute Cour, and at the same time have generally taken occasion to call for the reform or abolition of the Senate. Now M. Malvy writes a long letter to M. Jouhaux, the general secretary of the C. G. T., in which he says:

"As it is impossible in the circumstances for me to answer all those whose letters have reached me with their sympathy in my exile and their

indignant protests against the sentence of the Conservative majority of the Senate, I write to ask you to transmit to the working-class organizations which have taken part in these manifestations the expression of my utmost gratitude. I beg you to tell your comrades that, among the testimony I have received, nothing has touched me more than that which emanates from the workers; isolated letters, collective letters from the federations and the syndicates—all that reflects the thoughts of the working classes—have been and will be to me in the cruel hours of exile the sweetest of satisfactions. Assure them that nothing could affect me more than this spontaneous act of confidence toward a man who, by a continuous display of confidence toward them, had earned the grudges and hatred of civil and military authorities and of great employers. Assure them also that if, as Minister of the Interior, I applied this policy because I considered it at the same time indispensable to the national defense and just in its recognition of the legitimate demands of the working classes, as a militant Republican I shall defend it with all my strength when I recover the full exercise of all my rights, for it will be necessary that the Republican Party shall be thoroughly imbued with the idea that the war has brought to light and caused to ripen, the idea of the rights of labor. And since the upper bourgeoisie, obsessed by an excess of egoism, when confronted with it, has only supported the legal representation of labor with a bad grace, in the same way has it rudely accepted a régime of confidence in the working classes, it is for a Republican Party which unites all the democratic forces of the nation to recognize in the political and economic reconstitution of our country labor's legitimate aspirations, and to assure to it in a new régime of social liberties its right of control and its sphere of management.

"It is to this development, to this perfecting of a democracy in which the worker will be guaranteed against oppression, that we concentrate all our efforts, and we shall not be alone in thinking that France will be stronger as the republic will be better and juster. Is there not proof of this in these moving declarations which bring to me in my exile the protest of all those who see 'justice' a mere political intrigue, in this verdict of the violation of laws, the negation of right?"

"Again, since I charge you to be my interpreter to the syndicalist organizations, let me ask you at the same time to beg the newspaper, the Bataille, which has generously conceived the idea of organizing a petition in my favor, to express my very cordial thanks to all those Republicans who, in sending me their encouragement and their sympathy, give me the comforting impression that the maneuvers and tricks of our adversaries will only have served to join together more closely than ever all the elements of French democracy.

"In this land my thought is with you all, as it is with the heroic defenders of our soil. Convey to all our friends, with my infinite gratitude, my most cordial greeting as a Frenchman and a Democrat. To you, my dear Jouhaux, my best friendship. M. Malvy, as we have said, lives a life of close retirement in his little villa a short distance away from San Sebastian, but he has been persuaded recently to give an interview in which he made some interesting remarks. He said he was living out there because he wished to have perfect quiet and be far away from every sort of disturbance. He said that during his residence there he had received much evidence of sympathy from French people in Spain and from the Spaniards themselves. It had become very apparent that the hatred of the French Royalists had followed him even there. The French gentleman from whom he had rented the villa and who had lived there for 30 years, had been subjected from the beginning to all kinds of interference from the object of preventing him from letting the house, and had even been threatened. He mentioned also that there was a delay of fifteen days in the delivery to him of letters from France.

"Amidst the cares which arise from my new situation," he said, "I experience two matters of great satisfaction which fill me with joy. The first and the greatest is the series of victories and allied victories which announce to us the forthcoming and most brilliant triumph of our just cause. The second is the unanimity of the great Republican organizations in protesting against the verdict against me given by the Haute Cour in violation of every law. The syndicalist, Socialist, Radical, and all the other organizations, the League of the Rights of Man—in a word, everything that constitutes the true democracy in France, in which I am proud to have reposed my confidence, reward me today by giving me pledges of their solidarity with me that I shall never forget. I am more absolutely convinced than ever of the necessity for the Republican Party to give to the workers their true place in the future representation of France. So far as I am concerned, more than ever am I determined to labor for that object with all my strength."



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TRIUMPHANT DAYS OF FRENCH PREMIER

M. Clemenceau Has Advanced With New Glory of France, but Reconstruction Period May See His Retirement

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent

PARIS, France—It was recently stated in official and unofficial quarters, and with reason and correctness, that the President of the Council had just then reached the highest possible point of popularity and national esteem. The Chamber acclaimed him continually, the populace cheered him, the soldiers beamed on him in a filial way when he went among them at the front, and the Socialists of the extreme Left thought secretly of themselves that the "old Tiger" was wonderful, and agreed, also, with themselves, that it were better at this juncture to say little against him, thus by their discretion improving upon their previous valor which was not generally successful.

As to the other Socialists, like those of the Right with the Quarante-et-Un, Varenne and Albert Thomas among the number, they approve of M. Clemenceau now, and they have been known to applaud vigorously like the best. And it is remembered that M. Thomas has in his time made hard attacks upon this Premier, and looked most darkly upon his appointment to his present office; but, for all their political knocks, and despite the fundamental objection that the Socialist has to the chief—that he is no friend of the proletariat—these men esteem each other, they have pleasant conversations, they have listened carefully to each other's advice, and, while if the Premier had to listen to any Socialist he would certainly nominate M. Thomas for the speaking part, the ex-Minister of Munitions has evidently been of the opinion that M. Clemenceau was the man to carry the war through to its final end.

In view of the tremendous facts of history during the last few weeks, it may be said that there is no particular virtue or discernment in such a view as that, but it is something for a Socialist, after all! In that busy and disturbing time of reconstruction that is on in the long-awaited period known as *après la guerre*, it may be different. . . . But on that point as to M. Clemenceau having been declared, some time ago, to have reached the highest possible point of popularity and esteem, it is to be noted now that by an intelligible paradox it is universally admitted that he has mounted still higher.

For statesmen in command, as for commanders-in-chief, there is nothing that serves so well as great victories and many of them. And M. Clemenceau has advanced with the new glory of France. Some say, of course, that he has been exceedingly lucky, and that, if, indeed, he fortified the determination of the nation and gathered it together for the great effort, he has not made the victories, and is fortunate in their coincidence with his tenure of office. But that is not wholly true, for there are many reasons for thinking that there might not, indeed, have been the victories but for him. For one thing, it is likely, or, at least, very possible, that Marshal Foch would not have been commander-in-chief of the allied armies if M. Clemenceau had not been Premier, for it was he who pushed him on, and the moment that that possibility is granted there is a vision of all his history following a different line. Again, if he has had fortune in the coincidence of overwhelming successes in the field, let it not be forgotten that the days were dark when he came to power again, and that since then he has survived two difficult periods, when the Germans were carrying all before them in March, and, again, a few weeks later. Those are occasions such as when governments fall in France. There are things which are being said and discussed with greater keenness in Paris in these days than ever before, in these times when the danger has completely gone, and when men are most disposed to consider the means by which it was banished.

Various extraneous circumstances seem to assist the Premier in his elevation in the hearts of his countrymen. For example, he has just become completely reconciled with M. Briand. There has been public evidence of the reconciliation, and Parisians of all complexions being just now in a highly emotional mood, they have been much touched by the exhibition. Since he took over the reins of France in the war, M. Clemenceau has often seemed to be a man for making personal difficulty and for reconciliation. Always disposed and arousing resentments, rather than toward the play of his blunt irony, he has yet sufficient sense and command of words to avoid giving such offense as he has often done, and when in his high official position, it has mattered more than at other times of irresponsibility.

But he came into power this time

with a gospel of severity. He had those Augean stables to cleanse and France to fortify for her effort, and he seems to have cultivated not merely his old directness of speech, but an enhanced acerbity, a harsher irony, a cold, short bluntness of comment that has been far from a conventional ministerial suavity in modo. Even those who agree that in the utmost crisis of the war and with the fate of France hanging in the balance, with the balance indeed sometimes showing an inclination to tip in the wrong way, sternness and directness were necessary, sometimes feel that he overdid it.

But now, in the great hours, there seems to be some softening. The men of Parliament notice the tremendous emotion with which the old patriot makes the great announcements. "Tomorrow I shall be in Lille!" A simple thing to say, but stated in the chamber in the way it was, it was impressive. There is both a sense of the dramatic and of the opportune in short, sharp bursts like this that he makes in the chamber these days to deputies on the tip of excitement and expectation. They watch his face, upon which they seem to see a new gentleness. The passion of satisfaction and patriotism seems always now to be working violently within him. It is noticeable that he rarely spoke on any matter associated with the progress of the war without paying another tribute, as fervent as it is sincere, to the devotion and the sacrifices of the Army. It is natural for a statesman to do this, but M. Clemenceau does it more often and better than others.

The Chamber knew by his manner, which showed an obvious effort at control, and was already itself preparing to leap to its feet, that he had good news when one day lately he rose and said, "I have just received a telegram telling me that Turcoing and Roubaix have been set free!" After the Chamber had had its fling of delight, the Premier went on, "It is our duty to see that the hope for which our best men have fallen becomes a reality. We must secure our entire right with all the necessary guarantees against a renewal of barbarism. We shall not seek revenge; we shall seek the reconstruction of the past. We shall seek to reconstitute French life in its entirety."

Some have said, and said it often, that there was a certain limitation in the ideals of M. Clemenceau, and that he could not see beyond simple victory, but that surely was enough to see, for with the victory the rest would follow, and without it there was nothing. But now he sees beyond it, and there are few speeches, or written statements, or even conversations, in which there is no pointed reference to the great rewards. He is not a first-class constructive statesman, and he would be bothered to formulate great schemes. He told Parliament, it will be remembered, when they called him to the chairmanship, that his business was to gain the victory and that when his mission was accomplished he would retire, and they could then censure him as they pleased. So he will, it is believed, retire; the reconstruction of France is not a task for him. But he looks in a general way toward it now, as circumstances permit him to do.

When replying to the congratulations of the Conseil Général of the Department of the Loire, after making reference to the recent victories, he said: "These are but the first sheaves of the harvest of great rewards. He is chief of which will be to deliver the world from an oppression of implacable brutality, and at a stroke to throw open the paths of progress to all the permanent centers of human civilization. Prussian militarism will carry down into the abyss of an irreparable defeat the disgrace of the greatest attempt at evil ever dreamed of by a barbaric people. The chief obstacle to the establishment of right among men is about to be removed amid the acclamation of a victory which we must convert into a triumph of humanity. The final sacrifices called for by the ultimate convulsions of savagery must be made. Forward along the road of self-denial, determination and effort! The goal of triumph is in view! Our people who have so freely given of their strength on behalf of humanity are no longer able to count their wounds. So long have they lived in the land of hope that they have a right to the day that is now dawning and for which they have waited so long. The only reward for which they ask is to collaborate with all peoples of a just conscience in solving the problems of lofty and social justice which through all time will be the generous fruit of the greatest victory."

Reverting to the reconciliation with M. Briand, it is a matter of no small consequence. It may have important bearings on the future, though at the moment one is constrained not to regard it as a political move, but just a spontaneous exhibition of impulsive

feeling at a time of intense and overflowing joy between two good men who know each other's value. M. Clemenceau, being, as we have seen, so much more a man for offensives than for peace by agreement, this reconciliation is significant of the changing disposition that is in harmony with the new hope of the nation. Many who are not intimate with the politics of France may be unaware that there was any estrangement. But it was real and important. It arose from a matter of war policy, namely, the value or otherwise of the Salonika expedition, about which there has been so much difference of opinion. M. Briand was for Salonika. M. Clemenceau most emphatically was not. It was difficult for M. Briand or any other man to justify the Salonika venture at the time by any plain statement or reasoned facts. It was a matter of belief and instinct, and it was awkward to have to remove so many good soldiers from the western front where they were so clearly wanted, to a distant place where the need was not so obvious. M. Clemenceau vigorously, unmercifully, bitterly attacked M. Briand on this policy, and it had much to do with his fall.

One hears so little of M. Briand now, as indeed of any feature of French politics except the difficulties of the Socialists, that the people in other lands may almost have forgotten him, or rather have relegated him to a mixed memory of war premiers where he may occupy a place no better or no worse than that of the others. But that is wrong. M. Briand is really a great French statesman, quite one of the greatest of the time, and he has the hardest and most anxious work of office in front of him without a doubt. He is in many ways what M. Clemenceau is not. The two might be said to be the political complements of each other. M. Briand is quiet, tactful, persuasive, skillful. He is an astute politician, intellectual, high-class as some might put it. Let it be remembered that he was War Premier longer than any other, and he has a very strong following in Parliament and in the country. When his Ministry fell he did not fall like the others. M. Briand is a Premier for reconstruction, and that time will soon be coming on.

It has just been suggested that this has been no political move. The Chamber has hardly been thinking of politics, when it has watched the new fraternizing between these men and has admired them both and been delighted. Parliaments, it is to be feared, like dissections better than displays of affection, because they are more exciting, but just now the Chamber is in a sentimental mood. It likes this reconciliation, and says so. But, after all, may there not be politics behind it? Some imply it. They say that it is time to think of the new period, and that the chiefs are thinking of it, and that these two men must be leaders after the war. . . . and so they are unifying themselves. One begins to wonder.

ST. LOUIS MAY ISSUE IMPROVEMENT BONDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The problem of the returned soldier and the labor situation will be taken up immediately by the municipal authorities of St. Louis. In order to provide labor for the thousands of St. Louisans already affected by the slowing down of war industries and those who will be out of employment because of the coming of peace, St. Louis will undertake to revive the public improvements bond issue abandoned 18 months ago. The bond issue as contemplated called for the expenditure of \$18,840,000 to be used in making playgrounds, constructing sewers, turning the River des Peres flowing through the city into an improved channel, building a Municipal Convention Hall, creating a municipal farm and building railway connections for the Municipal Free Bridge.

SOME SALOON RISKS REFUSED IN MONTANA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BUTTE, Montana—A number of the leading fire insurance companies operating in this State have notified their agents to use especial care in handling saloon risks, owing to the fact that Montana goes dry Dec. 31, 1918. One company has issued orders to cancel nearly all future insurance on saloons, except where the moral hazard is considered A1. Other companies have refused to renew expired policies on saloons, and still others have for some time been declining new business from this class of trade.

FRANCE FACING FOOD PROBLEMS

Shortage of Railway Wagons Has Aggravated Food Situation and Given Rise to Unpatriotic Speculation

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent

PARIS, France—Vague general statements are issued concerning the difficulties of the transport problem. It is known that it has become acute, but what hindrance to France and what increase of the aggravations of the food shortage are caused thereby are not generally understood. It is a matter of both shipping and railway wagons, and perhaps of the latter more than the former. The ports are full of goods urgently needed in the interior, and there are no wagons to convey them. Again, as is usual in the case of these difficulties and acute national necessities, the unpatriotic speculator has arisen, and it is declared that a number of unscrupulous persons have started a private traffic in wagons and that they are making enormous profits out of it, as one can well imagine.

Not only is this traffic in itself a grossly reprehensible thing, but it is directly on the great food problem. The best is worst. The ports are full of goods, and the price for such produce in Paris have been soaring to the most extraordinary figures. It is natural that in the circumstances attention should be turned with increasing keenness to the waterways. Not anything like enough use has been made of them so far, and there seems to be a peculiar prejudice against exploiting them to the fullest extent. At all events the official mind has not devoted itself to this question as it should have done. These waterways are many and good. Such as have been brought into service have been sadly congested, with the result that barges have to wait their turn at crowded places and are often hung up for days, though they may be laden with perishable goods. And every one of these wasted days adds to the cost of the transportation and consequently to the price the consumer has to pay for his goods. It is said that at Rouen delays of a week often occur in the case of barges that have started from Havre, and that a barge making for Lyons from Havre may have to go round by Paris to take advantage of the Seine and may again be held up at La Villette. The whole problem is one of immense difficulty, but much more could be done toward solving it.

There were 57,000 French railway wagons before the war, and it is now estimated that there are only 20,000. Again, of these one-half have been needed for military and other purposes connected with the war, and so only the other half has been available for commerce, industry and agriculture. While this is the serious case, it is certain that not anything like the full transporting value has been obtained from the comparatively few available wagons. Goods put upon the railways at the ports were hung up in the most unnecessary manner at different points on the route, and sometimes weeks elapsed before they completed a journey that in pre-war times would be accomplished in two or three days at the most.

At Clavelle, who is the governmental director of the business, is deeply engaged on the problem, and promises that there shall be an early improvement, though he is faced by many extraordinary difficulties. It is his ambition and his hope to get 100 per cent of the carrying power out of the French rolling stock, but whether this is not too sanguine a hope remains to be seen. If he can do anything like that, there will certainly be a noticeable fall in the food prices in different parts of the country, prices which in existing circumstances are mounting at an alarming rate.

This being the anxious state of affairs, there is curiosity as to the effect of an important measure just taken by the government, namely, the taking over of the railways of the country by the state. Its primary object does not appear to be the amelioration of the difficulties which have been mentioned, but they will naturally, inevitably and immediately come within the consideration of the governmental authorities in the new circumstances. The measure was decided upon at a Cabinet meeting at the Elysée under the presidency of M. Poincaré, when the Finance Minister and the Minister of Public Works were authorized to lay before the Chamber a bill for the modification of the working of the railways during the war.

According to the statement that has

been issued, military transports have taken precedence on the railways in the matter of personnel and matériel since the beginning of the war, in accord with the agreements that had been previously established. The experience of the last few months, when military necessities have unceasingly become more and more imperative, has furnished the proof that this régime, according to which the railway companies have been left with an almost complete autonomy, does not by any means answer entirely to the necessities of the national defense. It has therefore appeared necessary to make a further concentration of the control of the great systems with the object of assuring and improving the civil and military transports and to utilize for the public advantage the resources in personnel and matériel which are spread over the country and upon which the increasing demands of the allied armies are continually making a further claim.

The step that has been taken will also, it is explained, enable the government to grant to the railway employees the advantages recently voted in Parliament to other servants of the State with the object of enabling them to meet the increased cost of living. It was especially emphasized that this was a war measure only, and that it was inspired solely by considerations of the national defense, the State relinquishing the control thus assumed one year after the termination of hostilities. The Minister of Public Works and Transports will have control over all the railway systems without any exception, including the staffs and the rolling stock. In agreement with the Finance Minister, he will arrange tariffs, wages, indemnities, and so forth. The dividends of the shareholders of the companies will be settled according to the average of the three years up to and including 1917.

In the meantime it is stated that there is some agricultural produce in the south of France at the present time from the harvest of last year that has been waiting there for transports ever since, while the prices for such produce in Paris have been soaring to the most extraordinary figures. It is natural that in the circumstances attention should be turned with increasing keenness to the waterways. Not anything like enough use has been made of them so far, and there seems to be a peculiar prejudice against exploiting them to the fullest extent. At all events the official mind has not devoted itself to this question as it should have done. These waterways are many and good. Such as have been brought into service have been sadly congested, with the result that barges have to wait their turn at crowded places and are often hung up for days, though they may be laden with perishable goods. And every one of these wasted days adds to the cost of the transportation and consequently to the price the consumer has to pay for his goods. It is said that at Rouen delays of a week often occur in the case of barges that have started from Havre, and that a barge making for Lyons from Havre may have to go round by Paris to take advantage of the Seine and may again be held up at La Villette. The whole problem is one of immense difficulty, but much more could be done toward solving it.

FRAUDS CHARGED IN SOUTHERN ELECTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

RALEIGH, North Carolina—Claiming that the Democrats practiced frauds in the recent election, a number of Republicans, prominent in their respective communities, have planned a mass meeting to be held at Greensboro early next month, to call for reform. It is charged that under the Absentee Voters Law both civilians and soldiers were cheated by the hundreds and that it was done under the sanction of Democrats "higher up."

PORTER HAD STOCK OF LIQUOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The arrest of M. Cowan, a Pullman porter, in the Union Station, revealed one of the ways in which whisky is sold to be reaching military camps. The porter works on a train that passes through an army camp at Paynefield, Mississippi. He had in his baggage 48 pints, 45 half pints and 13 quarts of liquor and is being held for the federal authorities on a charge of bootlegging.

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STIRRING CAREER OF SERBIAN PREMIER

Mr. Pashitch Fought Turkey in War of Liberation and Has Been Faithful Interpreter of Serbia's Loyalty to the Allies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Mr. Nikola Pashitch, Prime Minister of Serbia, the story of whose career is the story of his country, was born at Zvezdara near Zajecar, and belongs to a family which migrated thither about 100 years ago from Tetovo in Old Serbia. In his native town his people still wear the long white coat with black braiding, which has been the national costume in those parts since the days of Kosovo. After completing his studies at the Gymnasium (secondary school) and afterwards at the Technical College in Belgrade, he went to Zurich, where he soon got into touch with the free-thinking academic youth of Russia, Switzerland and Germany. At the time of the Bosnian insurrection in 1875, the Serbian youth came into collision with the German Socialists under the leadership of Gerlach, because the German Socialists refused to stand up for the cause of small nations. Directly after this a great discussion arose over the Serbian constitution between Svetozar Markovich, the leader of the Serbian youth in Zurich, and the representatives of the Serbian Government of the day, which would not give full political freedom to the people. The young Serbs determined to work for the liberation of their people under the Turkish yoke, and in the Serbo-Turkish war of 1876 Pashitch and all his friends took an active part in the fighting.

Directly after the war the Radical Party was founded, its program being the liberation of the entire Serbian race, reforms on a Liberal basis, and a Balkan Confederation (Kragjevat 1881). Aided by Austrian diplomacy, the Serbian bureaucracy, which did not desire these reforms, prevented the party from making headway with the people. And Austria, which had a secret military convention with Serbia, permitting the passage of troops through Serbian territory to the East, sought by every possible means to preserve the old constitution of 1869, which, modeled as it was upon an Austrian pattern, did not permit the nation to realize its ideals and aspirations. Thus, Austria, for instance, rendered every possible assistance to her ally, King Milan, the protagonist of reactionary anti-democratic and anti-national ideas in Serbia. The result of this struggle between the nation and the old system was that at the next election almost all the successful candidates were Radicals, although under the terms of the constitution the government had the right to appoint one-third of the members. As criticism of the government proved ineffective, however, the elected members preferred to resign, whereupon their constituents insisted on re-electing them, and a conflict consequently developed between the nation and the conservative government, which, fearing that the people might resort to violence in imposing its will, dissolved the nation. (In Serbia, 30 years ago, every man had to have his own rifle and a supply of ammunition in his house.)

Then in 1883 the revolt of Zajecar broke out. The government troops stifled the revolt and all members of the Central Committee of the Radical Party, of which Mr. Pashitch was the president, were arrested. Pashitch himself was sentenced to execution, while more than a thousand persons were sentenced to long terms of penal servitude. Pashitch, however, succeeded in escaping to Russia through Bulgaria and Rumania. Following these events, King Milan, persuaded by Austria to insist upon the terms of the Berlin Congress, in 1885 attacked Bulgaria, who had just accomplished her union with Eastern Roumelia, whereas he ought to have attacked Turkey and to have gone to old Serbia. The Bulgarian war was not popular with the Serbian people; the King did not dare to mobilize fully, and the result was the disaster of Slivica. After this the King was compelled to grant his country a liberal constitution, which was the joint work of the government and the opposition, and shortly afterwards King Milan abdicated, leaving the Government of Serbia in the hands of a Regency during the minority of his son. The Regency, which was aware of the secret convention with Austria, obstructed the development of the country, and eventually the government had recourse to a coup d'etat in order to prevent a Radical election. In 1893, King Alexander assumed the reins of government himself unconstitutionally and without the participation of the Radicals. Soon afterwards King Milan returned to Serbia and Svetomir Nikolaevich, the Conservative leader, abrogated the constitution. The struggle for political liberty began anew and ended with the imposition of the constitution of 1894 and the establishment of an Upper House.

This was the signal for a fresh reactionary period under the auspices of Vladan Djordjevic, leader of the reactionary forces. In 1901 King Alexander married Draga Mashin, and on March 25, 1903, he again abrogated the Constitution and superseded all the judges of appeal as well as all the members of state. This gave rise to a conspiracy, in which the Radicals had no hand, but of which the Austro-Hungarian Government was not ignorant; for although Count Goluchowski promised the conspirators that Austria would not resort to armed interference, two army corps were held in readiness to march on Serbia. In the meantime, when the blow fell,



Mr. Nikola Pashitch
Prime Minister of Serbia

The Serbian people accepted the King's assassination as a fait accompli and unanimously elected King Peter in his place, while the Russian Minister, Charkov, at once established relations with the new government, and thus deprived Austria of the chance of attaching Serbia.

Nothing remained for Austria but to try to come to an agreement with the Revolutionary Cabinet over the secret convention. The new native dynasty of the Karageorgevichs, whose elected chief, King Peter, had undertaken to rule by parliamentary methods, refused to interfere in the matter. In 1904, Serbia concluded a secret treaty with Bulgaria, but in 1906 Bulgaria betrayed prematurely a projected customs union to Austria, and in 1908—with the connivance of Austria-Hungary—proclaimed herself independent of Turkey, while Austria-Hungary, simultaneously announced her annexation of Bosnia Herzegovina, which is purely Serbian territory. Yet, in spite of all this, Dr. Milovanovic, leader of the Serbian Radicals, brought about the Balkan League, the members of which were Bulgaria, Greece, Serbia and Montenegro. In 1912 the league declared war upon Turkey and at Kumanovo the Serbs annihilated the flower of the Turkish Army. Despite the terms of the treaty Bulgaria advanced upon Constantinople, a step which led to Serbia's demanded compensation for lending the Bulgars two divisions and her whole heavy artillery for the siege of Adrianople. Meanwhile, the Bulgars, through Dr. Danev, secretly advised Austria that the Balkan League did not apply where Austria was concerned, and that Bulgaria would not help Serbia to obtain an outlet on the Adriatic, and finally the Bulgars, with Austria's approval, attacked their allies on June 13, 1913. Bulgaria was defeated, and it is a matter of general knowledge that M. Pashitch showed himself magnanimous at the peace of Bucharest. It is of interest to recall that, prior to the conclusion of that, Bulgaria offered Serbia a separate peace, which the latter refused.

Austria-Hungary, who had several times during the Balkan war attempted to foist a war upon Serbia, tried afterward to procure a revision of the treaty, failing to take into account the fact that Serbia, as the guardian of the gate of the East, was growing stronger, and that in this capacity she was becoming the natural center of attraction for her kinsmen, the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes in the Dual Monarchy. Persisting in addition, with the idea of an attack upon Serbia, Austria sounded Rumania and Italy, her allies, as to whether they would countenance her action should she make war upon her small neighbor. Then finally came the tragedy of Sarajevo, when the Austrian heir to the throne fell by the hand of a youthful Bosnian. In view of the oft-repeated allegation of Serbia's complicity, it may as well be mentioned that it has been expressly stated in the Austrian Parliament by Deputy Lajinja that, "The hand which led the youthful assassin was not directed from Belgrade." Serbia accepted almost every point in the harsh ultimatum presented to her

by Austria, and requested to have the rest referred to arbitration. But Berlin insisted "that Serbia must be massacred," as Lichnowsky puts it.

During the European war, Serbia has sacrificed more, relatively speaking, than any other allied nation. She has lost about one-third of her population, and her loss in national wealth runs into one milliard pounds. Nikola Pashitch, who has been for the last 30 years the leader of the liberal and democratic movement in Serbia, has been throughout the whole struggle the faithful interpreter of Serbia's loyalty to her allies. Several times did Austria offer Serbia a separate peace, which was stanchly refused with the words that all was lost save honor.

VIENNA'S VIEWS OF GERMAN COLLAPSE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland.—Writing on the "Collapse of Germany," the Vienna Arbeiter Zeitung attributes it to three main causes: 1, the invasion of Belgium; 2, the unrestricted submarine war; and 3, the peace of Brest-Litovsk. The invasion of Belgium, it writes, was the first act which excited the hatred of the world against Germany. By the most solemn undertaking, Germany had bound herself not to touch Belgian soil, but the government to which the German nation had entrusted its fate violated this treaty on that unhappy August day. Necessity knows no law. Higher than any treaty stand the vital interests of the nation—so at least one thought at the time. How this breach of a treaty has operated against Germany, and how sympathy with the fate of Belgium has set the whole world against her, we have all experienced and suffered. The German ruling classes had only seen the strategic advantages of the march through Belgium; they had not appreciated its moral consequences. Today the German people are paying a terrible price for the tragic crime of setting up material power above moral law.

The submarine war, that was the second fact. Germany's best men had warned her against the danger of defying America, the last great neutral power. But all in vain. The experts in battle, Admiral von Tirpitz, the statesman in battle, Herr Helfferich, decided otherwise. Within a few weeks the submarine blockade would reduce England to bitter misery in her cities, lack of ore would close down her furnaces; she would have to lay down her arms. And America? Bah! what could she do to us? The shortage of freight would never permit her to bring a great army, with horses and wagons, across the ocean. So were the German people befooled. And America, the gigantic country with over a hundred million inhabitants, with the greatest industries and the greatest deposits of raw material in all the world, was brought into the war. The German people are suffering terribly today because in that fateful

hour von Tirpitz and Helfferich were able to decide their destiny.

The peace of Brest-Litovsk—that was the third step to ruin. Russia lay defenseless on the ground. The Entente was weak. It feared the German armies which the railways could bring from the East to the West. A wise moderation might therefore have obtained a just peace, both in the East and the West. But how was this opportunity used? Von Kuehlmann and Czernin began the negotiations with the knowledge of the formula of the Russian revolution, namely, peace without annexation and indemnities, on the basis of the self-determining rights of the people. But the peace which was forced upon the defenseless Russian nation was a hollow mockery of this formula. The peace without annexation became a peace of incorporation. The self-determining rights of the peoples were placed at the mercy of colonies of Baltic nobles, and of cliques in Lithuania, and whilst in the East, General Hoffmann dictated the law of their existence to 50,000,000 people, and whilst in Finland and in the Ukraine German armies sangulantly suppressed the proletarian revolution, von Hindenburg was proclaiming also in the West that Germany would conclude no "soft" peace. And in this manner were employed the last hours in which Germany might still have attained a just and reasonable peace. Today, Germany must pay a fearful price for the peace of Brest-Litovsk.

In considering what answer to make to the note of President Wilson, the German Cabinet is confronted with a difficult situation. To have to evacuate territory which the German armies have conquered after terrible fighting in innumerable battles; land in which lie millions of Germans, and where the whole vast equipment of a modern army has been set up in the most powerful and skillfully constructed network of rear camps such as the world had never seen; to sacrifice all that before peace, to allow the enemy armies to press forward to the frontiers of the Empire, without knowing the conditions which the enemy will put forth in the peace negotiations, all this involves a decision which, however necessary and unavoidable it has become, still lays the most fearful responsibility upon the German statesmen. Hundreds of thousands of Germans today must find it most humiliating that Germany can only ask for peace negotiations at such a high price.

And how different might the situation have been but for the invasion of Belgium, the unrestricted submarine war, and the peace of Brest-Litovsk.

ALCOHOL FUEL COMMITTEE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Mr. Walter Long has appointed the following committee to investigate the available sources of supply of alcohol, with particular reference to its manufacture from materials other than those which can be used for food purposes, the method and cost of such manufacture, and the manner in which alcohol should be used for power purposes: Sir Boverton Redwood, Bart., director of technical investigation in H. M. Petroleum Executive (chairman); Major Aston Cooper-Key, C. B. (nominated by the Home Office); Mr. Arnold Philip, admiralty chemist (nominated by the Admiralty); Mr. H. F. Carhill, Industrial Power and Transport Department (nominated by the Board of Trade); Prof. Charles Crowther (nominated by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries); Dr. J. H. Hinchcliff, Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, Ireland (nominated by the Irish Office); Brevet-Col. Sir Frederick Nathan (nominated by the Ministry of Munitions); Mr. H. W. Garrod (nominated by the Ministry of Reconstruction); Sir H. Frank Heath, K. C. B. (nominated by the Scientific and Industrial Research Department); Sir Frederick W. Black, K. C. B.; Prof. Harold B. Dixon, F. R. S.; Brig. Gen. Sir Capel Holden, K. C. B.; F. R. S.; Dr. W. R. Ormady; Mr. E. S. Shrapnell-Smith, C. B. E., deputy director of technical investigations in H. M. Petroleum Executive; Mr. Horace Wyatt, Imperial Motor Transport Council. Mr. Shrapnell-Smith will act as secretary to the committee, and all communications should be addressed to him at the office of H. M. Petroleum Executive, 12 Berkeley Street, W. 1.

GOOD HOUSING AND STREET RAILWAYS

Opportunities of Transit Companies to Relieve Congested Cities Are Pointed Out at the National Housing Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The opportunities afforded street railway companies to relieve congested city districts, through the granting of fare concessions to suburban patrons, were described by Ralph Adams Cram of Boston at the second day's session of the National Conference on Housing in America in this city on Tuesday.

Speakers from Ottawa, Canada; Evansville, Indiana; Toronto, Canada; Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and other cities, discussed in the three sessions held during the day, various phases of the housing question, principally the eradication of the slum, and the housing standards of the United States Government. The evening session was confined to problems in Boston both from a local standpoint and from the view of outsiders. Incidentally it was stated that in view of the frequent criticism of landlords and large property holders during the convention, special invitations had been issued to a number of prominent real estate owners in Boston to attend some of the sessions of the conference and give their side of the question. None of the invitations, however, was accepted.

Mr. Cram, who is chairman of the Boston Planning Board, in dealing with the subject "Scrapping the Slum," paid especial attention to the question of transportation as bearing on congestion of population, in which connection he deplored the recent action of the officials of the Boston Elevated Railway in increasing the fares throughout the system from 7 to 8 cents, claiming that such action was a direct blow at the efforts of his board and the campaign in Boston for better housing facilities.

He contrasted the efforts of certain street railway companies in the United States in increasing fares, with the policy adopted in Belgium before the war of granting low fare rates to workmen as an inducement to establish homes from 15 to 25 miles outside. It was his belief that municipal or state legislation should be enacted compelling street railways to make concessions to wage earners, and re-establish the former system of lower fares on early morning and late evening trains on all suburban lines, as well as addition trains. In fact, he urged that every facility be given wage earners to reach homes in the suburbs under the best conditions and the lowest rates.

STEEL CAR ORDER FURTHER DELAYED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—The Public Service Commission's order, issued nearly two years ago, that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system add 250 steel cars to its equipment, still awaits execution. The latest development is the failure of the system in court to compel the commission to make separate reply to the answer of each of the four companies involved to the commission's demand that the order be complied with.

Justice Benedict decided the replies need not be made, and counsel for the commission reiterated that the companies seek not only to delay the day when they must buy the cars, but hope to escape buying them at all through involving the case in a maze of technicalities.

TWO VOTES ELECT A CANDIDATE TO OFFICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—Through a series of unusual circumstances, Thomas F. Lappen has been declared elected to the City Council, although he received only two votes and defeated his opponent by a majority of one. Neither the name of Mr. Lappen nor his opponent was

printed on the official ballot, which carried only four candidates for the four seats open. After election it was determined by the election board that one of the men elected was not qualified because he had not paid his tax within the prescribed time. The election board therefore declared him not elected. An examination of the ballots revealed that two men had written in pencil, in the proper place, the name of Thomas F. Lappen. Another voter wrote in another name.

In each case, however, the name of Mr. Lappen was misspelled, one man writing "Thomas Lappam" and the other "Thomas Lapham." However, as Thomas F. Lappen was one of the men on the independent ticket, which was withdrawn prior to election, the election board has declared that he is the man intended, and has declared him elected. He is an ice cream manufacturer.

SCHOOL BOARD BUREAU IS FORMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DES MOINES, Iowa.—Steps to meet the shortage of teachers in the natural sciences have been taken at Washington, through the formation of the school board bureau, an organization within the United States Bureau of Education, of which P. P. Claxton is chairman. Information regarding the new bureau and its object was given by E. T. Meredith, of this city, on his return from the national capital, where he helped in its establishment. J. R. Hanna, of Des Moines has been made chief of the new bureau, and is already at work.

The purpose of the school board bureau is to enlist all teachers who have taught in the natural sciences for the past six years. They will be enrolled through universities, state boards of education and local school boards. Those who are qualified to teach chemistry are needed especially, owing to the large number of experienced people along these lines who have been called into war service. There is at present a shortage of some 50,000 teachers.

PROSECUTION HINTED IN WRECK INQUIRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—Coinciding with the opening of a grand jury investigation of the recent wreck on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit lines, the district attorney of Kings County has announced that as a result of the John Doe inquiry conducted before Mayor Hylan, sitting as a committing magistrate, an official of the company higher than the vice-president and general manager is liable to criminal prosecution.

UTAH CANDY-MAKER ARRESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—William D. Hoover, president and general manager of the Hoover Candy Company, Provo, Utah, has been arrested by federal officers, on a charge of perjury. He issued a sworn statement that he used 40 sacks of sugar a month in 1917, while in fact he only used four sacks, it is stated. As a result of the alleged fraud he was allowed 20 sacks instead of two. Hoover will be held for action of the federal grand jury, which convenes next April.

NATIONAL ADVERTISERS TO MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—The future of national advertised products, and the best methods of advertising them, will be considered at the annual dinner of the Association of National Advertisers at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in this city Dec. 5. The chief speakers will be Abram I. Elkus, former Ambassador to Turkey, and the Rev. Charles A. Eaton, head of the national service section of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

SALT FISH INDUSTRY SUPERVISION URGED

Special Committee of Massachusetts Legislature Hears Proposals for Increasing the Product and Lowering Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Careful supervision of the salt fish industry centering at Gloucester, Massachusetts, and further encouragement of the propagation of shellfish, especially clams, along the inside shores of Cape Cod Bay, were urged on Tuesday, by a consumer, before the special committee appointed by the last Massachusetts Legislature, to investigate the fish industry.

It was pointed out that the suit brought by the federal government to break up an alleged combination of dealers in fresh fish at the Boston Fish Pier, which is now on trial in the United States district court in this city, contains a provision that in case the plea of the government attorneys is allowed, the court shall throw open the industry at the fish pier to competition under certain restrictions. In view, therefore, of the attitude of the federal government on the fresh fish industry, it was declared that the activity of the state authorities should be directed especially toward safeguarding the salt fish business from becoming a monopoly.

At the present time, a very large proportion of the salt as well as cured fish output at Gloucester is controlled by one company, organized under the laws of Massachusetts. This company not only has large packing plants in Gloucester, nearly all of which have been acquired by absorption, but has established producing stations in Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Labrador.

The claim was made that this company supplies a large part of the market not only in the United States but the West Indies, although it was admitted that similar packing companies in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland control the European and Mediterranean trade. Hope was expressed, however, that the Massachusetts authorities would carefully watch the further development of the Gloucester company in order that it might not gain control over the industry and use its power to advance prices.

Regarding the shellfish industry, the committee was asked to formulate some legislation which would encourage greater planting of soft shell clams in near-by waters not only because of the availability of suitable claim flats south of Boston, but because of the wonderful productivity of such shellfish. Although it was admitted that comparatively few lobsters are caught along the Massachusetts coast, disbelief was expressed in the theory that the lobster was doomed to extinction, and the continued large catches in Rhode Island, Maine and Nova Scotia waters were cited.

INTERMENT OF GERMANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—When the Anglo-German conference at The Hague, on the repatriation of prisoners decided against the deportation of all enemy subjects from China, Australia ceased her preparations for the internment of 3000 Germans. This explanation was made in the Senate by Senator G. F. Pearce, Minister for Defense, in September, 1917, the Secretary of State for the Colonies called to the Commonwealth Government asking whether Australia would take 3000 Germans, then resident in China. The Commonwealth agreed to intern the Germans in a camp near the federal capital site, the allied governments paying the cost of transport and internment. A large sum was spent on the internment camp, and this will be repaid to the Commonwealth.

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IN THE LIBRARIES

Eternal vigilance is the price if our public libraries are now to keep themselves free from propaganda against a right peace and a properly reconstructed world. The time to let down the guard is not in sight, much less arrived, simply because the war is won; though this belief will undoubtedly be a much-sought channel. Not only should no purchases be made except after the highest authority has sanctioned the book or pamphlet which, under any name, deals with the questions of peace, industrial development, or world politics; but every gift, however seemingly innocent, should be examined with particular care. The charter of the German-American Alliance, with its motto, "Einig und stark, Deutsch bis zum Mark," which means, "United and strong, German to the marrow," has been annulled by Congress; but the spirit of disobedience to the good of humanity which worked through it is not confined to this and similar organizations, and is far too subtle to be legislated out of existence. The harmless looking pamphlet is one of its most ingratiating expressions, seeking entrance where a book would be challenged. Not fear, but alertness, is the watchword for all librarians.

A leaflet entitled "What is the New York Public Library?" which is being distributed by the Library Employees Union, points out the desirability of having the appointment and retention of employees governed by the Civil Service Law. "The city pays the bills, why should not the library be administered in accordance with civil service laws in spirit and in fact? Members of the staff in the reference department may be dismissed summarily and without reason given, and the vacancy filled immediately, no matter how long the member dismissed may have served the library," according to this statement. It is also said that the city gives a lump sum to pay the salaries of those in the circulation department, the distribution of which is entirely at the disposal of the trustees for the paying of salaries and that increases of salary are made with it or not, just as the library authorities see fit. "In applying to the city for increases the library bases its publicity campaign on the existence of certain individual employees which does not necessarily mean that these employees will receive the money so allowed."

The circulation department, it is said, is entirely supported by the city, the reference department by the income from the Astor, Lenox and Tilden foundations and from gifts from private persons, but both are administered by a self-perpetuating board of trustees composed of 25 members, who hold office continuously.

The Seattle Public Library takes a somewhat novel step when it arranges a collection of books on housing in its art division; not on architecture as a profession, though including some books on architecture, as well as others, (and these in the majority,) which take up the subject of convenience and beauty in the dwelling house from the standpoint of the home maker. Of course, no combination of wood and brick and tile, however skillfully worked out, can supply the spiritual qualities that make a home; but these should find a proper environment in a house which, like the proverbial good friend, can be summoned and wintered with, to contentment. The exhibition is timely in Seattle because of a present great demand for houses; and other city libraries, where similar conditions prevail, might take heed, to the betterment of their cities. One more chance for the library to prove its civic serviceableness.

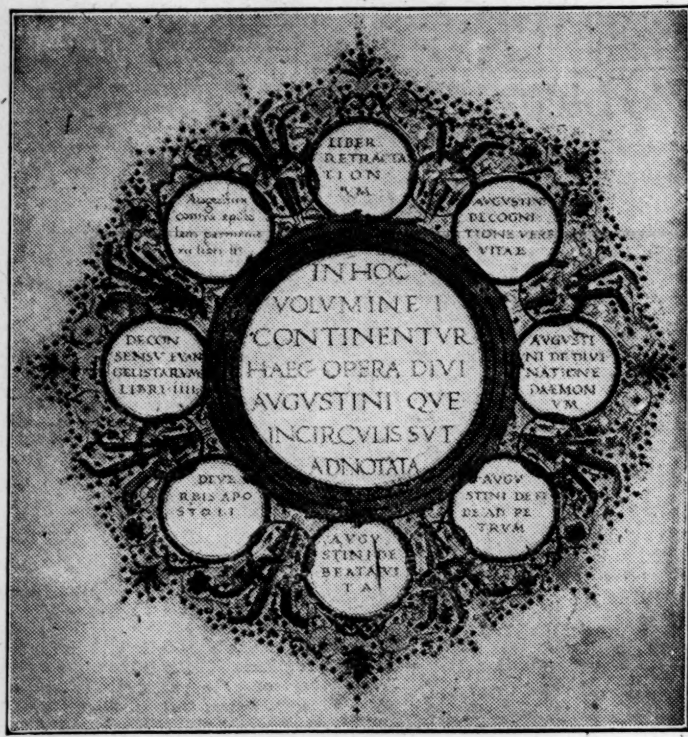
A photograph taken in a public library where books were being collected for the use of men in service shows a little maid whose head is barely above the table in front of which she stands, and who is holding in her arms what looks like a heavy load of books; she simply holds them and looks out at you with straight-forward eyes. Her gaze does not appeal, does not even invite participation as from her to you; but the example, in the steadfast lines of the slender figure and in the earnest eyes, is eloquent.

The little maid is representative, for the children have done a great deal to help this patriotic work, and in discussing library work for the children, the library work of the children should not go unacknowledged. In this, as in almost every worthy endeavor, the uncalculating, unafraid child attitude leads to the generous and thoughtful action, embodied in Lowell's familiar couplet:

"Not what we give, but what we share,
For the gift without the giver is bare."

It will be some time before the opportunity to provide these books will have come to its end; yet, if one would not forfeit the reward of a good conscience in the matter, one should not delay. A very good form of thanksgiving would be a book or ten or a hundred added to the shelves of the A. L. A. libraries for soldiers and sailors.

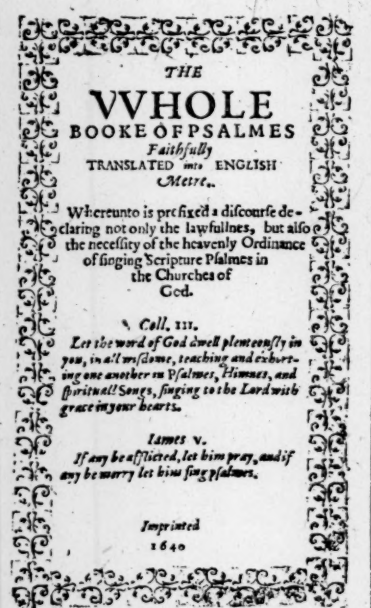
Between the free public schools of the United States and the free public libraries there is a natural and fundamental relationship which is becoming more and more apparent as the library begins to occupy its new day as a servant of the whole people. One of the proofs of this is the fact brought to light in many reports that as new courses are introduced into the schools calling for new types of reference books, and as the children are taught to use books instead of merely textbooks, the library finds it necessary to have such books as will supplement the work of the teachers, and also lead to further reading on these subjects after the boy or girl has left school. From all quarters comes the word that this work with the schools grows in volume and in its own proof of importance. Just now there is a



A "mirror title" from a humanistic manuscript of the Fifteenth Century, now reproduced for the first time

general demand for geographical readers, with a special stress on the commercial and industrial sort, which shows how near to the daily needs of the people the libraries are required to keep.

The fact that books on civics, and



Title-page of the Bay Psalm Book, showing the limitations of early American printers

on the question of private or municipal control of telephones, railways, and all public utilities, are asked for as soon as a course in citizenship is installed in the schools of any city is another proof of this close relationship, which, unquestionably, it is the duty of the library to strengthen in every possible way.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST SALOONS BEGINS

BANGOR, Maine—Sheriff Thayer of Penobscot county, the only direct and personal appointee of Governor Milliken, begins this week a campaign against the saloons of this city, even though they are not selling alcoholic liquors. He has had the matter under contemplation for some time. This will be the first time a movement of this kind has been made in this State. Sheriff Thayer has made up his mind that the state laws include the closing of the saloons. He feels that the worst element congregates in the saloons where so-called near beers are sold and he has seen in his trips around town many cases of drunkenness. He expects that cases of prosecution will be contested when brought into court, but remarks that he will fight them, and he believes the state laws will uphold him. At all events, he announces that he intends to attack the saloons as they never have been attacked before and confidently await the result.

Sheriff Thayer says he has noticed that the saloons now running have a furtive way of conducting their business, giving rise to the suspicion that something besides near beer is being sold. He will make it a general war, taking in all the places in the city and spreading the campaign throughout the county.

FOOD CONSERVATION WEEK

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Federal Food Administration for Massachusetts has designated the week of Dec. 1 to 7 as food conservation week. This is part of the government's plan for aiding the Allies in the feeding of Europe. It is pointed out that 20,000,000 tons of foodstuffs must be sent abroad by July 1, 1919, the amount needed having been increased by several million tons, due to the liberation of Belgium and France.

SUPERVISION OF CHILDREN

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Continuous supervision by local boards of education over all children between the ages of 12 and 18 is recommended in a letter sent out to all school superintendents by Francis W. Kirkman, state supervisor of vocational education. Recommendation is made that children between the stated ages be required to register at least once each year with the local school authorities.

TITLE-PAGES IN BOOKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The title-page of a book, like the face of a person, is what we see first and remember best. It is the door to the house, and ought to be in keeping with the nature of the subject matter, and typographically in harmony with the physical format of the volume. A delicate title, composed in type of light line and serifs, would be as out of place in a rousing story of the western plains as it is in keeping with a dainty volume of Drake's "Culprit Fay."

By the same token, decoration on a title-page should never be employed simply to decorate. If the subject matter does not suggest embellishment, or if the text-pages of the volume do not carry out the scheme of decoration suggested by that used on the title-page, the motivation has miscarried and the volume is not artistically built.

The early printers were much more skillful in combining types and blank space than modern ones have been. It requires knowledge and courage to leave out something which ought to be left out. The shifting of a single lead between the lines may make the difference between a perfect title-page and one which invites you to enter the literary portals to which it calls, and one which is purely negative because a thing apart from the typography of the volume as a whole.

In the earliest days of manuscripts and printing, paper and parchment were so costly that the volume lacked the glory of a title-page. Instead of this, an "incipit" was placed at the top of the first page, reading, "Here begins," and continuing with the name of the author and the subject title of the book. On the last page was the "explicit," "Here endeth," with the name of the printer and sometimes the date of the completion. This signature was really the hallmark of quality, and buyers scrutinized the "explicit" of a book with great care before purchasing, for piratical reprints were common.

Most of the printers' signatures were modest, but occasionally one finds a personal appreciation of the maker's work. On the "De Veritate Catholice Fidei," for instance, the famous Nicolas Jenson says of himself: "This new edition was furnished us to print in Venice by Nicolas Jenson, of France... kind toward all, beneficent, generous, truthful and steadfast. In the beauty, dignity and accuracy of his printing let me (with the indulgence of all) name him first in the whole world; first, likewise, in his marvelous speed. He exists in this, our time, as a special gift from Heaven to men. June thirtieth, in the year of Redemption, 1489. Farewell."

Just when the first title-page was employed is a matter of doubt. In 1470 Arnold Ther Hoernen of Cologne issued a volume, the first page of which contained simply an introduction at the top. This may have been meant for a title-page, but it is quite as likely that the printer carelessly omitted the introduction on his first page of text, and adopted this measure to correct his error.

I am more inclined to believe that the so-called "mirror" title in the humanistic manuscript volumes of the late Fifteenth Century is the first time a title-page as such was intentionally employed. This consists of an illu-

minated page made up of a large circle in the center, containing the name of the book, with smaller concentric circles in which are recorded the names of the parts. The writer has never seen mention made of these in print, but he discovered several such examples while studying the work of the humanistic scribes at the Biblioteca Laurenziana at Florence.

When once in use, the title-page became popular. It offered a rare opportunity for display, which was instantly seized upon. The curious typographic forms—the so-called Venetian wine-cup, the German drink cone, the full diamond—the previously employed in the colophons, now found fuller expression on the title. The engraved border proved a popular variation despite the difficulties experienced in printing it upon the early wooden-framed press.

It is unfortunate that the advance in the art of the engraver should have come at a time when printing as an art had deteriorated. At the beginning of the Sixteenth Century Dürer, Holbein, and Mantegna produced superb engraved titles, which entirely overshadowed the typography, and were poorly printed by incompetent pressmen.

By the middle of the Sixteenth Century, Christopher Plantin and the Moretus, his successors, had retrieved the art of printing, and in their books a Rubens title is well combined with adequate typography. The expense of the copper plate, however, made substitutes necessary, and these took the form of the "flower," or the ruled border. Each in its turn, black letter, "sans serif," flourishes, ornamental, and script type was employed to embellish the title, but gradually popular taste called for the Roman type faces to be used.

This would have been very well except for the fact that the printer felt it his duty to cover his page with type. Blank space, which Aldus and Etienne so well combined with their simple capital letters, became an object of attack. Bookmaking as an art sank lower and lower, and the titles reflected the decline. Type founding had become a separate trade; cheaper type of inferior design and manufacture found a market; the printer no longer his own publisher—in short an era of indifference to quality was in vogue.

This lasted until the end of the Eighteenth Century, although Baskerville at Birmingham was a shining exception. Then Didot of Paris and Bodoni of Parma, Italy, again brought art into the book and taste into the title-page. They introduced the so-called "modern" face, which is peculiarly well adapted for making attractive title-pages.

After passing through periods of



An excellent ruled title, printed in Bologna in 1585, now in the Marciana Library in Venice

Picking titles, squared titles, ragged titles, Keltic and French titles, present American and English typography is mainly based upon sane and simple bases. Greater interest and understanding on the part of the reading public would tend to improve the standard, but so long as buyers of books are not more critical of the physical aspect of the volumes they purchase, one can scarcely expect the publishers to be more critical.

FLOUR MILL ORDERED CLOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—For flagrantly disobeying orders of the United States Food Administration regarding the use of substitutes for wheat in manufacturing flour, the Huntington flour mills of Huntington, Utah, has been closed down and its license to operate revoked for an indefinite period.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Cambridge, Mass.

Competition of wits will be keener than ever in the new era that is opening and in many fields of endeavor young men and women will be most seriously handicapped unless they have been well trained in the application of science to practical affairs. What Thomas A. Edison wrote a few years ago is especially true now: "We have not enough men whose training has been such as to enable them to cope with the actual conditions of life. I like the Massachusetts Institute of Technology because it is doing that and meeting the needs of America." That no time may be lost in meeting the new needs the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will admit a new class at the opening of the next term, December 30, 1918. Instead of waiting until the fall of next year. As an emergency measure the entrance requirements will be modified and for a limited number of students admission to the first-year classes will be by certificate from preparatory schools and to the higher classes by certificate from colleges. Courses are offered in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering; Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering; Mining Engineering and Metallurgy; Architecture and Architectural Engineering; Industrial Physics; Chemistry, Chemical and Electrochemical Engineering; Sanitary Engineering; Geological Engineering; and Engineering Administration.

For further information apply to PROFESSOR A. L. MERRILL, Secretary of the Faculty.

MUSIC

Chicago's First Week of Opera

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Illinois—With great pomp and circumstance, the Chicago Opera Association opened its eighth season on Monday, Nov. 18, 1918. For the first time in several years a festival spirit brooded over the Auditorium. The great theater was packed to the last seat with a multitude which took its artistic as well as its social pleasures without any reservations. The chief excitement were concerned less with the interpretation of "La Traviata"—Mr. Campanini had determined sagaciously enough that an old friend would be likely to receive a cordial welcome from his first-nighters—than with the patriotic intermezzo, in which the national hymns of America and the Allies were presented by members of the company.

Nowadays, a conductor is a personage in an operatic organization. There were days in which he was a flunkey, subservient to the caprices of the "stars." Giorgio Polacco, who made his first appearance here in the direction of Verdi's opera, made it clear that when it came to interpretation, he had everything to say. He said it so well that "La Traviata" became a revival in more than the merely technical sense of the word. Beauty in the score that had not previously been unfolded under the perfumery heat of the ordinary conductor stirred into life under the ministrations of the new leader of Mr. Campanini's men. Not since the general director of the Chicago Opera Company laid down his baton has the musical direction been so convincing and so satisfactory as it was at the performance of "La Traviata" under Mr. Polacco.

The part of Violetta necessarily was entrusted to Mme. Galli-Curci, who had negotiated it brilliantly the previous season. It is a part well suited to her—a part in which virtuosity and fine singing offer more to the listener than histrionic subtlety. Guido Ciccolini, one of the new tenors who have been searched out by Mr. Campanini, gave vocal evidence that the general director's faith in him was justified. Possessed of a voice of no little charm, Mr. Ciccolini showed that he knew how to use it, albeit nervousness occasionally caused his intonation to become slightly uncomfortable to the ear. Mr. Stracciari sang effectively the music of the elder Germont.

"Madame Butterfly" was put before the house on the second night, Nov. 19. Once more Mr. Polacco was elected to steer the vessel of art into the safe channels. Once again, too, he made it manifest that his leadership was sure and his feeling for the beauties of Puccini's score deep and true. Mme. Tamaki Mura was the exponent of the little Japanese heroine of the drama. She had appeared in the Auditorium some seasons ago during a series of performances given by the Boston Opera Company and, although her activities had been confined to "Madame Butterfly" her singing and her poignant acting made her work greatly to be admired. Even more was it to be admired in this later performance, for Mme. Mura had developed vocally and a more or less constant exploitation of her rôle apparently had deepened her conception of its pathos and its charm. Miss Pavloska was excellent as Suzuki and Forrest Lamont made as much as can be made out of the rather despicable figure of the lieutenant, August Bouliet, one of the new baritones, was passable as Sharpless.

On Wednesday evening "Il Trovatore" engaged the attention of Mr. Campanini's patrons. Not a composition likely to evoke a joyful chorus of praise from the connoisseurs, this one at least possesses the merit of giving the vocalists a chance to show what they can do. Miss Raisa was the Leonora of the cast and her brilliant voice was raised to advantage in the music of the part. Miss Van Gordon, realizing that as a piece of dramatic play, the rôle of the gypsy with her foot pressed down on the melodramatic pedal. Another new tenor—Alessandro Dolci—made his Chicago debut and, as in the case of Mr. Ciccolini, caused the judicious to rejoice that this season the tenor parts are likely to be more adequately filled than they have been for several years.

"Thais" was the bill for Friday night, Nov. 22, and served to introduce to this community Miss Yvonne Gall, of the Paris Opéra. Massenet's composition always has been one of the hunting grounds for Miss Mary Garden, who was in a more or less literal sense of the word a notable figure in it. Miss Gall does not fasten upon the imagination as her distinguished predecessor fastened upon it. She does not

plumb the depths and the shallows of the part as Miss Garden plumed them, but she made a picturesque appearance and she sang with a voice of charm and with understanding how it should be used.

At the matinee on Saturday Mr. Campanini made a thrice welcome reappearance as conductor. "Lucia di Lammermoor" was presented to the house with Mme. Galli-Curci as the hapless Lucy, and Edgar was made rather less grotesque than usual by the fact that Mr. Dolci, who interpreted him, seemingly took his hero seriously. Certainly he sang his duties well. It was Mr. Campanini, however, who was the star of the performance. Donizetti's score, which so frequently is treated with disdainful indifference by opera orchestras, became a new thing under the guidance of the director of the Chicago company. There was great applause for him, and a number of sailors from the Great Lakes Naval Training Station presented him and Mme. Galli-Curci with that form of sibilant cordiality which is known to the navy as the "skyrocket." On Saturday evening Mascagni's "Isabeau" was revived with Miss Fitzu in the title rôle.

OHIO CITY RAISES TEACHERS' SALARIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio—The Board of Education of Columbus, Ohio, has passed a new schedule of salaries for elementary teachers to be effective Jan. 1. This schedule raises the minimum salary to \$75 per month and establishes the maximum for this year at \$120. On the same day the voters of the city at the polls endorsed an extra tax levy of 1½ mills for school purposes, it being generally understood that this fund would be spent to increase salaries of elementary teachers.

In August, 1918, all teachers were given an increase, raising the minimum from \$50 paid in 1917-18 to \$65 and paying \$105 as the maximum for the year instead of \$95 as paid the year before. Teachers of the ninth grade were granted a maximum of \$180, and high school teachers one of \$180. Increases to supervisors and others varied from \$100 to \$250. The elementary school teachers, who form two-thirds of the teaching force, were given about \$33,000 out of \$175,000 so expended.

Soon after school opened in September the 600 elementary teachers formed an organization "to further the interests of the elementary schools and elementary teachers professionally and financially." This organization expected to be a "free, independent, constructive force in this community," and the members began to interest their friends, the patrons of the schools, and the business people of Columbus.

The Columbus teachers feel that this increase of salary was due to the activity of the new association. It was supported by the civic and labor organizations of the city and by the three daily newspapers. Friends of the Columbus schools feel that much has been accomplished and are expecting this association to be an active factor in the problems of this city.

St. Louis Raises Teachers' Pay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The St. Louis Board of Education has voted unanimously to adopt a new salary schedule for teachers now receiving less than \$3150 yearly. This will be effective as of Nov. 1, and adds \$335,000 to the annual payroll of the Department of Instruction. It means an increase for the entire teaching staff, except principals of high schools, the principal of the Harris Teachers College, and the assistants to the superintendent of instruction.

INSURANCE STOCK SOLD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—By order of the Alien Property Custodian, the entire capital stock of the International Insurance Company has been sold at auction to the Chase Securities Company. The sale of this company, which was controlled through the Hamburg Assurance Company by Mutzenbacher and Stahl of Germany, is the beginning of the end, so it is said of insurance companies in the United States owned or managed by Germans, through which the enemy has been enabled to spy on American military and other movements for a long time.

GERMAN NAMES CHANGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio—German Presbyterian churches have revised their names. The First German Church now is the Linn Street Presbyterian; the Second German has become the West Liberty Church and another the Fairmont Presbyterian Church.

BRITISH FINANCING DURING THE WAR

Treasury Official Tells How Public Confidence Was Gained Before Floating of Loans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—Basil P. Blackett, of the British Treasury, who has been in the United States for some months as an official representative of Great Britain, outlined the history of British financing of its part in the war before the New York Bond Men's Club. Speaking of the war loans, he said:

"The history of the British financing shows that the country was not quick to avail itself of the appeal to patriotism. When the first loan, at 3½ per cent, was put out, there was hardly any endeavor to attract the small investor. The financing was done on the plan that an attractive issue in bonds was being offered, and that it should be sold readily on its merits."

"In putting forth the second loan, this was rectified to a large extent, there being three weeks of heroic endeavor to acquaint the public with the situation and to appeal to their patriotism. Now, about one-third of the population of the British Isles are holders of the public debt. The small investor was attracted to securities on two grounds: first, because of patriotism, and, second, because his money went into a thing in which he was interested."

"Where the average investor before the war thought only of the interest he was to receive, he has now learned to give thought to the purpose for which his money is to be used. This has undoubtedly paved the way for him to lend after the war in the manner of peace savings certificates, just as he was attracted to lend on war savings certificates. These certificates were the most successful feature of British war financing."

"The total expenditures of the British Government from the start of the war up to the present time amount to about £8,557,000,000 sterling, and there is a national debt of £7,075,000,000 sterling," said Mr. Blackett. "On Aug. 1, 1914, the British national debt was £710,000,000 sterling, or about equal to the debt of £720,000,000, which it now owes in this country. The burden of financing the war was falling heavily on the British in the early part of 1916 and just before the United States entered the conflict the British Treasury was at its wits' end to know how to meet its obligations in this country."

CAPT. MOFFETT ORDERED TO SEA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Illinois—Capt. W. A. Moffett, who directed the building up of the United States Naval Training School at Great Lakes, Illinois, until it became the largest school of the kind in the world, has been ordered to sea duty. This is reported to be for the purpose of giving him the requisite service at sea to qualify him for promotion to the rank of rear admiral. He will be succeeded at Great Lakes by Capt. A. H. Scales as commandant.

FIRST BUILDING OF ITS KIND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREAT LAKES, Illinois—A. Y. M. C. A. building providing separate accommodations for officers and men, said to be the first of its kind, has been opened at the naval training station here.

The Liberal Reductions

at the
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EUROPEANS READY
TO LEAVE CANADARussians, Austrians, Italians,
With Large Earnings, Seek to
Rejoin Relatives OverseasSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Quebec—As soon as the ships can be spared and the government's war-time restrictive measures are lifted there is expected to be an enormous exodus of the alien population from Canada to their home countries. Russian, Austrian and Italian workmen who came here before the war have been receiving high wages during the last four years and have saved sums that in some cases are large. Most of them came over here without their families and are now desirous of returning. Many of them have been flocking to the steamship offices in Montreal to inquire about sailing dates, so it is probable that for some time to come there will be a shortage of certain kinds of laborers.

Speaking of the Russian element in this coming exodus, Mr. S. A. Likatsch, Russian Consul-General for the Dominion, expressed the opinion that the Russian homeward movement, which he thought would commence in a few months, would not be a bad thing for Canada in the end, because it would lead to an increase in Russian immigration later on. The Russian who returned home from Canada with his savings would advertise the country to his fellow countrymen. He would tell them of the high wages paid to workmen, wages that would seem even larger than they are to the workman who does not take into consideration that the cost of living has also advanced during the last four years. Russian immigration will certainly be as great and will very likely be greater than before the war, according to Mr. Likatsch. Not only from Russia, but from Galicia, from Japan and from other countries where the Russian has already settled, he will be coming to Canada in search of larger opportunities, it is anticipated. "Canada need not fear that she will not get the workers that she will need to build up the country," said Mr. Likatsch, "but Canada must look after her immigrants. They come here with no knowledge of her language, and her customs, and it is the business of the federal government and of the provincial governments to protect them from exploitation." Mr. Likatsch advocated a government employment labor agency to which the alien might apply for work and to which he might return when one job is finished, to be directed to another.

CANADIAN CABINET
FORMS COMMITTEESpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ontario—A special committee of the Cabinet has been formed under an order-in-council to deal with the absorption into civil life and occupation of discharged soldiers and also to consider industrial and labor conditions which may arise from industrial dislocation and readjustment following the termination of the war. The Hon. J. A. Calder has been appointed chairman.

The order-in-council is as follows: "The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report dated

Nov. 14, 1918, from Sir Thomas White, the Acting Premier, stating that with the conclusion of peace important industrial problems relating to employment are likely to arise through the dislocation of business and the readjustment of our industries to a peace basis. Further the demobilization of the Canadian forces is likely to be proceeded with continuously from this time forward, and it is desirable that every effort should be made to meet the problem of the absorption of discharged soldiers into the civil life of the community as rapidly as possible.

"The Minister observes that the necessary governmental machinery has already been created to deal with these and other cognate problems through the Department of Soldiers' Civil Reestablishment, the Department of Labor and the Department of the Interior through the agency of the Returned Soldiers' Land Settlement Board. The Minister submits that it is desirable that steps should be taken to provide for the fullest cooperation of the various departments and agencies now existing or that may be hereafter created for the purpose aforesaid.

"The Minister, therefore, makes the following recommendation: That there should be a committee of the Privy Council consisting of the following members, namely, Sir James Loughheed, the Hon. Mr. Rowell, the Hon. Mr. Crerar, the Hon. Mr. Robertson, the Hon. Mr. Meighen and the Hon. Mr. Calder, of which Mr. Calder shall be chairman, charged with the duty and responsibility of securing the closest cooperation of all the departments of the government and of other agencies now existing or that may be hereafter created for the purpose of dealing with the following: (a) The absorption into civil life and occupation of discharged soldiers; and (b) Industrial labor conditions which may arise from industrial dislocation and readjustment."

EDUCATIONAL GRANT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Saskatchewan—With a view to encouraging boys and girls of rural districts to attend high schools and collegiate institutes, the Minister of Education has announced that a grant of \$500 will be made to collegiate institutes and high schools which will provide a course in agriculture and household arts in accordance with certain regulations of the department. The only conditions of admission are that the pupils shall be sufficiently advanced in their studies to benefit from attending the course. Total enrollment must be at least 15 and average monthly attendance at least 10. The course must last at least three months and must be given by teachers satisfactory to the department and with equipment approved by the department.

INDIANS' FISH MARKETS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ontario—One of the most interesting features of the government's fish operations during the past year is that it permitted the Indians in the northern part of the province to market the fish which they had caught in the numerous streams of that district, an approximate sum of \$12,000 having been paid them for their summer's catch. The first year's sales of government fresh water fish amounted to \$3,000,000 pounds and brought a clear profit of \$14,000. Included in the expenditures was one item of \$25,000 for docks and sheds at Lake Nipigon.

TRADE RESEARCH
PLAN IN CANADAManufacturers Request Federal
Grant of \$1,000,000 Annually
— Want More Ships BuiltSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Quebec—At a general meeting of the council of the Canadian Manufacturers Association, held in Montreal, and attended by manufacturers from various parts of Canada, it was decided to ask the Dominion Government to take active steps in the reconstruction work following the war, and to make a grant of not less than \$1,000,000 a year for research work to find new outlets for Canadian trade. It was further decided to represent to the government that no increase in export trade would be possible unless sufficient vessels were provided to take care of such trade, and reports will be made to the government requesting that strong action be taken to aid in the construction of sufficient shipping to see that Canada's foreign trade is taken care of.

A feature of the meeting was the close connection exhibited between the interests of the employers and the employees, much of the work projected being with a view to seeing that there should be an increase in Canadian manufacturing production sufficient to employ the many men and women who would be thrown out of employment when the strictly war industries shut down, as a result of peace. To this end it was decided that within a short time representatives of the Canadian Manufacturers Association should meet the executive of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada to draft a series of recommendations to be presented to the government as a guide for future activities.

The manufacturers contemplated a survey of imports, with a view to determining what articles could advantageously be manufactured in Canada, so as to furnish continued activity to the factories which have been engaged in the manufacture of munitions. Another proposal is for the establishment of bureaux which would collect data as to the need for labor in various parts of the Dominion, and to cooperate with the Militia Department in the problem of demobilization, so as to make the period between the discharge of returned soldiers and their joining in ordinary civil activities as brief as possible. It is further urged that so far as possible returned soldiers shall be sent to employment in the provinces from which they enlisted.

RURAL EDUCATION PROGRESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Saskatchewan—Owing to the advance in rural education associations and school exhibitions in Saskatchewan, Mr. F. W. Bates, B. A.,

M. Sc., has been appointed Director of Rural Education Associations and Schools Exhibitions for the Province by the Department of Education. There are now 80 such associations and when complete returns are in it is expected that over 2000 schools will have taken part in school exhibitions promoted by the rural education associations. At these exhibitions everything in connection with the work of the schools capable of being shown is exhibited and, in addition, spelling and singing contests are given, public speaking by children is undertaken and all sorts of sports. The objects of the rural education associations are to arouse public interest in education and its relation to rural life generally and in agricultural education in particular; to promote the use of the school garden; to encourage home gardening and profitable experimental work; to promote school exhibitions; foster boys' and girls' clubs; promote all forms of activity for the well-being of youth; to organize lecture courses and discuss subjects associated with the farm and the home; to conduct social service work and to assist other organizations having similar objects in their work.

SEED GRAIN FINANCING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Saskatchewan—Special legislation is expected to be enacted at the coming session of the Saskatchewan Legislature to enable loan and mortgage companies to make seed grain advances to their mortgagors. The government proposes to retain a measure of control over the interest rate to be charged by the companies to their debtors on loans for this purpose. The companies have informed the government of their wish to meet the requirements of their mortgagors and this arrangement, it is estimated, will take care of 75 per cent of the seed grain demands of the farmers of the Province. The interest rate to be charged for seed grain advances will be the same as the interest on existing mortgages except in such cases as the mortgage rate of interest is found to be unreasonable, when the provincial government will fix the rate of interest which may be charged on the seed grain advance.

COAL PRICES IN MANITOBA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—American anthracite is selling in Winnipeg at three prices—\$15.25, \$15.50 and \$15.55 a ton. Washington has recently authorized an increase of \$1.05 a ton on domestic sizes of hard coal, this revision being made to meet increased labor costs. This means that another \$1.05 a ton will be added to the present price of hard coal. This city has been allotted 80,000 tons of hard coal by the Dominion Fuel Controller, and up to date 40,000 tons have been received here. The other half of the city's quota, coming from the head of the Great Lakes, will have the extra \$1.05 added.

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SLEEPING CAR
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Tourist Pullmans Withdrawn
— Additional Trains PermittedSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Two announcements that will be welcomed by the traveling public, and which show that the war's demands on traffic are not so heavy as they were, have been made by the Railroad Administration. One is to the effect that on and after Dec. 1 the charges on sleeping and parlor cars are to be reduced, the extra charge that has been imposed for several months having served its useful purpose in conserving sleeping-car equipment. In pursuance of this order, the additional passage charge of 16 2-3 per cent of the normal one-way fare now required from passengers traveling in standard sleeping cars and parlor cars, and 1-3 per cent of the normal one-way fare required from passengers traveling in tourist sleeping cars, will be abolished. This means a reduction of one-half cent per mile in the fare of passengers using standard sleeping or parlor cars, and one-fourth cent a mile in the fare of those using tourist sleeping cars.

The other announcement indicated that more passenger trains are soon to be placed in service. Two additional trains are to be placed in service between Washington and New York in time to accommodate the extra holiday travel, and an additional train to the South has been ordered on a permanent schedule.

WOMEN IN INDUSTRIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—American women are rapidly following the example of their English sisters in going into industry, according to a study of "American Women in Industry," made by the National War Council of the Young Women's Christian Association.

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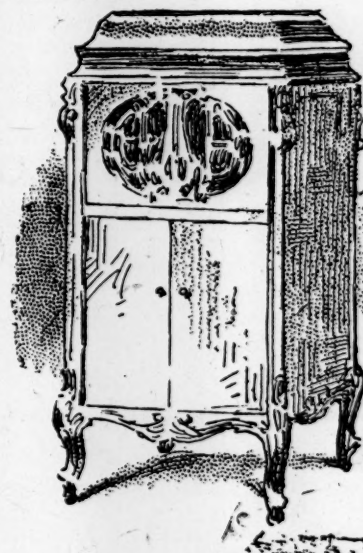
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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS == GENERAL NEWS

CALIFORNIA AND STANFORD MEET

Two Famous Pacific Coast Colleges Will Play Each Other at American College Football Tomorrow on California Field

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BERKELEY, California—The unexpected has happened. The University of California and Leland Stanford Junior University, the mighty football rivals of the Pacific Coast, after a three-year break, resume football relations tomorrow on California Field, when they will play not rugby but American football.

Three years have elapsed since the greatest athletic event of the whole Pacific Coast has been staged. To the war, incidentally, goes the credit for the resumed relations, for never were two institutions more hopelessly deadlocked, with any exit from the difficulty nowhere to be seen.

The break came in the spring and summer of 1915, after California had patiently attempted to secure Stanford's adherence to the nationally accepted freshman ineligibility rule, which prohibits a freshman from varsity teams. A solution, no doubt, would have been found for this difficulty, but a much greater one soon arose. California, deprived of a "big game" opponent, and long dubious about rugby, changed in the fall of 1915 to the American game, joined the Pacific Coast Conference, and scheduled the University of Washington for the "big game." Numerous attempts in the past three years to close this doubly widened breach have failed, for Stanford would not consider the American game. Some weeks ago a request from the sports committee of the United War Fund for a benefit game preceded a basis of compromise. California also assisted the compromise by agreeing to play Stanford a spring rugby game if she desires it.

The game with Washington, while greatly appreciated, and no doubt to be continued, was a weak substitute for the big game. The attendance averaged only 30 per cent; college enthusiasm was only mildly in evidence. The teams can get together, but the student bodies are too far apart.

The California-Stanford game this year may or may not result in good football. Conditions have greatly limited the opportunities for preliminary games and training. California, however, seems to have a distinct advantage. She has a famous eastern coach, Andrew Smith of Pennsylvania fame. She has several of the best players from her freshman team of last year, a team that had some remarkable players. She has had three years of training in the American game, while her rival has continued up to this year to play rugby. And she has made much the better showing against the one team in common the two universities have played.

Sprott, who captained last year's freshman team, easily California's star player this year, is perhaps the best backfield man who has ever worn the Blue and Gold. Watson, his freshman teammate, assists him at half and Hooper, former varsity player, is at full. This unusually strong backfield is powerfully assisted by Gordon, the heavy line man from last year's varsity, and Majors, acting captain, at tackle. These men will do the major work for California.

L. H. LEARY WILL HELP COACH CRIMSON TEAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—L. H. Leary '04, right hand man of former head coach P. D. Haughton and field coach in 1916, rejoined the Harvard football squad Tuesday morning. Leary and R. F. Guild '06 are to assist W. F. Donovan, the present head coach, to prepare his team for the contest Saturday with Brown S. A. T. C. The work Tuesday was all done in the baseball camp. Leary spent considerable of his time in drilling the rushline.

R. Hoffman, the regular right half-back, rejoined the squad Tuesday afternoon. Capt. E. J. Daley will be one of the speakers at a high school mass meeting tonight in Swampscott, Massachusetts, where the students and members of the football team will be in attendance.

NORTHERN UNION RUGBY FOOTBALL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

LEEDS, England—Leeds resumed their big scoring in Northern Union rugby football on Oct. 26, when they met Hull at Leeds and defeated them by 22 points to 7. Hull were rather inferior in the half-back position and owed their heavy defeat to this weakness. Harkness, the speedy Leeds three-quarters, was again to the fore with a couple of tries.

Dewsbury, in spite of a depleted team, managed to beat Hunslet by 8 points to 3, and Halifax resuming operations after a short lapse did well to draw with Bradford Northern. In Lancashire Wigan defeated Broughton Rangers by 17 points to 2.

NO ANNAPOLIS GAME
ANNAPOLIS, Maryland—The proposed football game between Annapolis Academy and the University of Pittsburgh will not take place, it is announced at the naval academy. Pittsburgh does not care to make the trip to Annapolis. The proposal that the contest take place in New York was vetoed by Admiral E. W. Eberle, superintendent of the academy.

CHINESE STARS IN CUP SERIES

Soccer Football Eleven Will Meet Morris Drydock Team in the Second Round of Play

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—The Orient is to meet the Occident for the first time in the history of American championship soccer, when an Asiatic team takes part in the National Challenge Cup Series of the United States Football Association. An All-Chinese team has been entered and it is believed that it has a chance of giving its opponents some hard contests.

The team is that of the New York Chinese Students' Soccer Club. It is composed of Chinese students from Columbia, Harvard, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Union and General Theological Seminars. It includes some of the most prominent Chinese college track men of the country. C. Y. Huang and S. S. Kwan of the M. I. T. track team are members, as are T. W. Lin, the Virginia runner, and Y. D. Wong, who ran for the University of Minnesota last year. The team has one man with experience on a college eleven, H. Huang, formerly of Dartmouth.

So far the Orientals have had no chance of meeting American opponents in a championship game, as they drew a bye in the first round of the Challenge Cup Series. They have played several practice games, however, with some of the strongest Eastern soccer teams, and made a remarkable showing. So far they have met the Crescent Club and the Mountclair Soccer Club teams, and also the strong eleven of the Bridgeport All-Stars, which they tied to a score of 2 to 2.

The Chinese are scheduled to meet the Morris Drydock team in the second round of the series. The date of the contest has not yet been definitely settled, but it will probably take place some time this week on the field of the Drydock team in Brooklyn. The Brooklyn team is unusually heavy, and Y. C. Lee, captain of the Chinese, regards it as his strongest opponent. The idea of an eleven composed of Chinese students originated at Columbia with L. Kwong of last year's Blue and White wrestling team. T. W. Cahill, secretary of the United States Football Association, became interested in the scheme and helped to arrange a schedule.

"We are at considerable disadvantage because of our lack of height and weight," said Captain Lee the other day. "When we run up against heavy teams we have a hard time to hold our own. Our greatest asset is our agility, which makes up for a good deal."

SIDELINES

New York Military Academy made what is probably the season's record football score Saturday when it defeated Irving School 135 to 0.

Brown's only football victory this season was gained against Dartmouth, and incidentally it was the most decisive victory Brown has ever scored over Dartmouth.

Four of the big Pacific Coast Conference football teams were in action last Saturday and curiously enough the winning teams each scored six points to none for the opponents.

Michigan has a wonderful kicker in Stoketoe. He has kicked a number of field goals. Almost never misses a goal from touchdown no matter what the angle may be.

After that 32-to-0 defeat at the hands of Pittsburgh, there can be no question but what the Georgia School of Technology owes a good part of its wonderful football record of the past three years to not having faced any very serious opposition. Pittsburgh scored in every period of the game. Catching kicks and running through the opposing team for a touchdown must be a specialty of Davies, as he did it twice Saturday.

ATHLETIC NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
LONDON, England—C. P. Sweet, Surrey A. C., won the 660-yard race in 1m. 25.3-ss. at Stamford Bridge, Oct. 24, followed by Rifleman Griffiths three yards behind. Corporal D. Mason of New Zealand won the three-quarter mile handicap from scratch in 3m. 16.1-ss., and another New Zealander, H. B. Stone, carried off the open 100-yard dash (handicap). Private Lindsay, who ran second to Mason, later won the 250-yard handicap.

W. A. Millar, the South African rugby football captain of 1912, who has turned out with the Public School Services XV during the war, has returned to England from Holland where he was repatriated from Germany. He was reported wounded and missing in April and has been a prisoner of war since that time.

Falkner reached his 18,000 points on Oct. 26, 2338 points ahead of Stevenson in their billiard contest at Thurston's Hall, Leicester Square. The winner was conceded 2000 points and his present form indicates this start is a little too great for the ex-champion, brilliantly as the latter played on occasion.

The resumption of the competition for the Football Association cup during this season is to be discussed at a conference of football administrators in London.

Bristol Rovers beat Bristol City in an association football game played Oct. 28.

HOLIDAY GAME AT FRANKLIN FIELD

University of Pennsylvania Varsity Football Eleven Will Meet Dartmouth College Tomorrow in Place of Cornell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Following the University of Pennsylvania's 13-to-17 victory over Swarthmore in the second meeting between these two teams, the Red and Blue coaches believe that their season's labors are not in vain. At least Coaches R. C. Folwell and W. M. Hollenback can look with pleasure to the Lafayette and Swarthmore games, and there are high hopes of winning from Dartmouth tomorrow.

This is the first time that Pennsylvania and the New Englanders have ever met on the holiday. Cornell has been coming to Franklin Field for such a long time on the day that Philadelphia has begun to look upon it as a fixture. But this year Cornell decided that it would not play any outside games, and Pennsylvania was obliged to look elsewhere for a game.

Pennsylvania's coaches have gone right ahead with their plans for the Dartmouth invasion, and regardless of the fact that the Green has been defeated by Syracuse and Brown, anticipate a hard game, but believe that the Red and Blue will win by several touchdowns. There will be radical changes in the lineup except that W. M. Whittington '20 is expected to be back at his regular position at right tackle. L. D. Locke '20, who played at tackle against Swarthmore, may be switched over to his regular place at guard, but the work of V. H. Frank '21, and R. S. Schweidel '20, was very satisfactory last Saturday. Acting Capt. J. A. Neylon '19, is playing a remarkable game at left tackle and may be officially elected to the captaincy before the final game.

Penn's light backfield made up of D. J. McNichol '21, fullback; H. S. Harvey '21 and E. W. Braun '20, halfbacks and G. A. Smith '19, quarterback, has rounded out nicely, with the result that it is now playing a great offensive game and all are strong on defense. Braun is proving the line bucking star of the year at Penn and has taken the place that J. R. Straus '20 held last year. Straus is still a reeve and has been rushed into several games when gains were needed at a critical time. Harvey is also a find, who was picked off the scrubs by Dr. L. J. Keogh.

R. Hopper '21 continues to play a spectacular game at right end and is the best wingman since H. Miller held down the same position. In the Pitt and Swarthmore games, Hopper's play stood out prominently. P. C. Peters '21, the left end, fell into a slump and has been replaced by M. A. Walker '20. Peters has been moved to the backfield and is substitute fullback. That is his regular position. Shiro Akahoshi, the Japanese, who has been used as a substitute end in several games, is in shape again, but is too light to give Hopper or Walker much opposition.

Each year Penn has a roving center who stands out brilliantly in the big games. This fall it is C. W. Crawford '21, who was switched from a halfback position to a snapper back. Crawford intercepted no less than four forward passes against Swarthmore and was in every play.

During the past week Benjamin Byers, a freshman who has had football experience at Harrisburg Tech School and University of Chicago, turned out for the team and was placed at halfback on the scrubs. He looks good but is not likely to see any varsity service this year.

NEW HAMPSHIRE REFORESTATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

CONCORD, New Hampshire—The New Hampshire Legislature, which will convene on Jan. 1, 1919, will be asked to take action for the reforestation of 600,000 acres of unproductive or waste land. About 50,000 acres are cut off for timber and fuel each season, and the operations of the present year have far exceeded those of normal times. The association will also recommend that returned soldiers be employed in reforestation.

COOPERS PRESENT A PLEA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—A. C. Hughes, president of the Coopers International Union of North America, asked the War Labor Board here for a revision of working conditions for employees of nine local cooperage firms. The right to organize, the basic eight-hour day, with time-and-a-half for overtime and an increase in pay were called for.

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LEADERS AGAIN CHANGE PLACES

Crystal Palace Association Football Team Occupying Leading Position in the Combination

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

LONDON, England—The Crystal Palace Association football team again occupy the leading position in the London Combination, following the matches played on Oct. 26. While they were successful against Woolwich Arsenal by 2 goals to 1, Chelsea, the deposited team, could only draw with Queen's Park Rangers, 2 to 2. The Palace enjoy a lead of one point over the Arsenal, who share the distinction of second place with Tottenham Hotspurs. The Spurs were opposed to a rearranged Millwall side on Saturday and won by two clear goals. West Ham are considered to have done well in making a draw with Fulham though the latter were without their center-forward for a considerable part of the game. Brentford completed a program marked by low scoring with a 2 to 1 win against Clapton Orient. Sergeant Major Cock, about whose transfer to another club there has been considerable stir recently, scored the Brentford goals.

By comparison with London football, the league program yielded a fine number of goals and both in the Midlands and the Lancashire sections the attack was in general much superior to the defense. In the former, Coventry City penetrated the Huddersfield defense seven times with one reply. Sambrook scored three of the winners' goals. Notts Forest, the present leaders, defeated Grimsby Town by 6 to 1, and thereby substantially increased their goal average. This county side drew with Hull City; but they are only one point behind the leaders and one point in front of Leeds City who are gradually creeping up in spite of their start early in the season. Leeds City entertained Lincoln on Saturday, and thanks to Stephenson, who scored both goals, won by 2 to 0. Both Sheffield clubs were successful, the United against Rotherham County and the Wednesday against Barnsley, both by 1 to 0. Birmingham and Bradford played the only drawn game of the section, sharing a couple of goals.

In the Lancashire section Stoke, Everton and Rochdale did most of the execution. Stoke went to Blackburn and found the Rovers an easy mark, winning by 6 goals to 0. Everton bagged an equal number against Manchester United, but the latter replied with a couple. Gault scored three for the winners, who beat the competition with 15 points out of a possible 16, one in advance of Stoke. Manchester City came third; on a level with Liverpool. The City overcame Blackpool by 4 to 0 on Saturday and Liverpool drew with Bolton Wanderers, 2 to 2. Rochdale, as mentioned above, were very successful in the attack and beat Southport by 5 to 2. Six goals were scored at Preston, where North End secured four against Burnley. Oldham Athletic lost at home to Bury 2 to 0 and Burnley Port Vale drew the Stockport County 2 to 2.

BETTER VERMONT IS PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BURLINGTON, Vermont—With the idea of making Vermont a better state for those who now reside there and to attract new citizens to the fertile farm lands, many of which have been abandoned because of war conditions, a campaign is being conducted by the Vermont Patrol Committee, which is holding mass meetings throughout the State in cooperation with boards of trade, chambers of commerce and farm bureaus or granges. It is the plan of the committee to call attention to the needs of the State, including a better system of education, improved highways, a fairer system of tax assessments, better protection of state finances, fostering of sheep raising and increasing of the wheat production.

"HUTS" INSTEAD OF SALOONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

CINCINNATI, Ohio—A plan to establish "Service Huts," similar to those which the Y. M. C. A. has established to meet the needs of the war, in buildings now occupied by saloons, is being considered by Secretary Fagley of the Federation of Churches. This, it is believed, would provide gathering places for young men, under proper circumstances, when the saloons are closed by the prohibition law next May. The "huts" would be non-sectarian and would be made self-sustaining as far as possible.

TUFTS ELEVEN HAS HAD GOOD SEASON

Despite Late Start the College Team Acquires Itself Creditably in Hard Gridiron Contests Scheduled by Manager

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

MEDFORD, Massachusetts—Tufts College started its gridiron season later than usual this year owing to the long delayed opening of the institution, but in the periods allotted to sport an exceedingly well-drilled and capable eleven has been developed. At first without the services of a coach, progress was slow, but Albert Pierotti, former Everett High and Washington and Lee University football star, was secured as football instructor.

With a squad of nearly 50 candidates out for the team, the coach had some promising material to choose his first-string men from. Among those who reported for practice were over a dozen veterans from last year's eleven, including Frank Lincoln, captain of this year's team.

Lincoln '18 has played a consistent game at right end so far this season and has displayed unerring judgment in his leadership of the eleven. A fast man covering punts and forward passes, he is also a sure man for getting through and into each play. Seldom are long gains made around his end of the line.

Summer Cahoon and Galloway, the two tackles, are strong defense men. The former is a junior at the college, and this is his second year with the squad. Galloway is the former Boston Latin School and Colby Academy star, and greatly pleased the coach with his fine showing.

The two guard positions are well filled by F. T. Carleton '21, a former captain of Everett High, on the right side of the center, and by Frederick Enander '19, a veteran of last year's team, on the other side. Both men are good defense players, and seldom fail to make the desired opening in their opponent's line for their own backs to go through.

Center is held down by Joseph Cohen, who alternates with Joseph Ginsberg, both of the class of '19. Cohen has an advantage in weight over his rival for the position, but both have done excellent passing, and few gains have been made through their part of the line.

Francis Cleary '21, a former Malden High gridiron performer, has proven a valuable asset to the team as quarterback. He has replaced the veteran Ratta as a field leader, the latter player not being expected to compete in a contest again this season. Cleary is a good kicker and a good open field runner.

Robert Blair, a freshman, has been playing right halfback the greater part of the season. He is a former Medford High and Colby Academy athlete, and is a running back of good form. His teammate, Roscoe Fitts, on the other side of the line is a former Huntington School star, and alternates with William Doherty at left end. Both are good backs and make long gains on center or off-tackle plunges.

B. B. Frajer '19, formerly on the Lynn English High team, has played a strong offensive game at fullback, and the coach is well pleased with his showing to date. Frajer alternates in the back-field with R. R. Weaver '21, from Woburn High, and later Dean Academy, who also plays right half.

Among the other prominent candidates out for football honors are H. B. Spear, a veteran of last year's squad; Frank Kelly '19, also a member of the 1917 squad, who takes his turn as a fullback; Robert Gladu '19, who were at one time the colors of Natick High, is another back-field candidate, whom the coach is well pleased with.

Manager Earle Conn arranged a schedule of games early in the season, which has been closely followed up to Saturday's contest. The game last Saturday was originally scheduled with Colby Academy, but circumstances compelled the football authorities at that institution to cancel the game. A substitute affair was at length arranged between Tufts and Holy Cross. Saturday, Tufts will play Boston College, and a service game will be played in New York City the next week-end.

SOUTHERN SERVICE RUN

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Entry blanks have been sent throughout Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida and Texas, for the service cross-country championship, to be held under the auspices of the A. A. U., Saturday, Dec. 21.

LEAGUE ISLAND TO PLAY CHARLESTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Next Saturday, Coach Dickson's League Island Navy Yard football team, which has not lost a game all this season, will play the Charleston (South Carolina) Naval Training Station eleven at Franklin Field. The League Island team, which is made up largely of former college and schoolboy stars, has already defeated Lehigh, Brown, Swarthmore and Georgetown. The only other undefeated service team in this section is the Wissahickon Barracks of Cape May, New Jersey, which broke Camp Crane's winning streak last Saturday. Efforts are being made to have Wissahickon play League Island in a post-season game.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEWARK, New Jersey—Consolidation of the recreation system of the city with the Board of Education has been proposed by the city commissioners. William J. McKiernan, supervising custodian of playgrounds, has written a letter to Mayor Gillen, asking for increased expenditures by the city for recreation centers and playgrounds, and recommends that the city adopt plans similar to those which have been worked out with success by the Commission on War Camp Activities.

Mr. McKiernan, in his letter says: "In order that there may be no suggestion of self in the matter, I desire to state here that I shall be only too happy to subordinate myself and to work to obtain the highest recreational authority in the land to carry out this great enterprise. I am content to serve in any capacity to see my vision of a thorough recreation system for Newark come to pass, even if I serve merely as an emery."

Another suggestion made by the supervisor is:

"As it may not be possible to do much construction work for the extension of our present recreation system until the period of readjustment has arrived, I recommend that certain streets in our congested neighborhoods be set aside for certain hours of the day as play centers. This experiment opens up wonderful possibilities."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
FT. THOMAS, Kentucky—College football of the future is going to gain much valuable material through the military, thinks Capt. T. J. Kirby, coach of the football team of Ft. Thomas. Captain Kirby has developed, under some difficulty, a strong team. He believes that many of the football stars of soldier teams, developed under the military training, will return to the colleges of America and provide splendid material for varsity elevens. Several men on his team alone will go back to their colleges assured of important places on the varsity elevens.

In other instances, youths now in service are preparing to enter college and will take with them the intensive football experience of the military camps and posts. W. E. Adams, one of the Ft. Thomas halfbacks, is to enter an eastern college upon going back into civil life. W. H. Brunson, guard, formerly of the University of Alabama, is one of the college players providing a strong point in the Ft. Thomas team. J. A. Glover, Davidson College, North Carolina, J. E. Jones, Franklin College, Franklin, Indiana, L. M. Lowe, University of Pennsylvania; and G. M. Johnston, University of Cincinnati, are also among the college men who have helped Ft. Thomas' soldier eleven get into formidable shape.

Captain Kirby, who plays quarterback, has had many years' experience as player and coach. He handled the artillery teams at Tampa, Florida, Mobile, Alabama, Brownsville, Texas, and Columbus Barracks, Ohio, before taking hold at Ft. Thomas. Because of the fact that Ft. Thomas met with difficulty until the armistice was signed. Troops were kept at the fort only a short time and a regular team could not be formed until Captain Kirby secured consent to keep his players, now that the fighting is over. The military authorities cooperate heartily in the football program, permitting practice from 2:30 to 5 each afternoon. At one time, during the football practice, almost the entire team of the University of Indiana was at the fort, but because of military transfers could not remain.

In their first game with Miamisburg, the Ft. Thomas eleven met a much heavier team, but held it to a 7-to-3 score. The soldiers are hoping for the city championship of Metropolitan Cincinnati.

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612 Olive Street
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MAKE IT DO—WHY BUY NEW?
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LEANSERS
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MORE RECREATION CENTERS FAVORED

Newark (New Jersey) Supervisor Would Consolidate System With the Board of Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

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DAVENPORT, Iowa—Backed by the city of Davenport, the League of Iowa Municipalities will make a determined effort to get legislation enacted in Iowa, giving cities the right to adopt and enforce building line ordinances. This city has such an ordinance, but it was recently declared invalid by the courts.

Des Moines recently began agitation for a similar purpose, and other cities through the State are feeling the need of definite legislation toward this end. It is a question which is attracting much attention in Iowa at the present time.

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FOR
Kuppenheimer Clothes

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

MONTREAL BANK
POSITION STRONG

Increased Solidity and Expansion
Expected to Aid Considerably
in Readjustments That Are
Looked for Following the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
MONTREAL, Quebec—Evidence of expansion and solidity is contained in the annual statement of the Bank of Montreal. Opinion is that the strength shown lends considerable confidence regarding the manner in which the Dominion will be able to pass through the period of readjustment following the war.

The strides made during the year are due in part to the absorption of the Bank of British North America, but month by month the Bank of England has forged ahead, and with its resources has been able to lend assistance to both the Imperial and Canadian governments, as well as looking after its share of the requirements of Canadian municipalities and industries.

Progress made during the last few years may be appreciated from the fact that in 1914, the first year of the war, the total assets stood at \$289,562,678, and today they have increased to \$558,413,546. Liquid assets alone now stand at \$370,351,000, being \$80,000,000 above the total of four years ago.

The measure of assistance lent the Dominion and British governments is reflected by Dominion and Provincial Government securities of a value of \$46,870,586, as compared with \$28,573,322 a year ago, and Canadian municipal securities and British foreign and colonial public securities, other than Canadian of \$52,085,835, an increase from \$33,455,254. The expansion of the general commercial business is indicated by current loans and discounts of \$146,028,861 as compared with \$97,607,404, while at the same time loans to cities, towns and municipalities have gained to \$15,598,069 from \$11,415,383 and current loans and discounts elsewhere than in Canada \$14,649,836, an increase from \$10,045,811.

An increase in interest-bearing deposits to the record level of \$346,552,764, as compared with \$246,041,786, is shown, a gain of almost \$100,000,000, and while deposits not bearing interest stand at \$124,175,047, a gain from \$71,114,641. The profits amount to \$2,562,720, equal to 16.01 per cent on the capital and compare with \$2,477,969 in the previous year.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Nov. 26

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Baltimore—W. A. Dixon, of Dixon, Bartlett & Co.; Tour.
Charlotte, N. C.—J. B. Efrd, of Efrd's Department Store; 21 Columbia St.
Chicago—J. J. Brody, of Hillmans Stores; Lenox.
Chicago—L. J. Koch; Lenox.
Cincinnati—Joseph Ginsberg, of W. S. Max Shoe & Mfg. Co.; Essex.
Havana, Cuba—F. Vasquez, of Rublova & Co.; 207 Essex St., Rm. 420.
Lynchburg, Va.—R. P. Beasley, of Beasley Shoe Co.; Tour.
Nashville, Tenn.—M. Kornman, of Kornman & Sawyer; U. S.
New Britain, Conn.—Charles Moss; U. S.
New York—W. A. Bowman, of Charles Williams Stores; 21 Columbia St.
New York—Gus Ostreicher; U. S.
New York—E. Temko, of Temko Bros. & Co.; U. S.
Richmond, Va.—C. B. Snow, of W. H. Miles Shoe Co.; Tour.
Richmond, Va.—A. R. Turpin and R. T. Hancock, of S. Putney Shoe Co.; Tour.
San Francisco—W. F. O'Connor, of Philadelphia Shoe Store; Essex.
St. Louis—H. Vinohaler, of Vinohaler Shoe Co.; Tour.

LEATHER BUYERS

Keokuk, Iowa—H. W. Hulskamp, of Hulskamp Bros.; U. S.
Lynchburg, Va.—Pryor N. Smith and J. V. Powers of Smith Briscoe & Co.; Essex.
Quebec, Can.—H. Sauve; U. S.
Reading, Pa.—R. L. Ermentrout, of Curtis Jones & Co.; U. S.
The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe and Leather Association, 166 Essex Street, Boston.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)
Corn—Open High Low Close
Nov. 1.24 1.24 1.23 1.23
Dec. 1.22 1.22 1.21 1.21
Jan. 1.22 1.22 1.21 1.21
Feb. 1.23 1.23 1.22 1.22
Oats—
Nov. 73 74 73 74
Dec. 70 71 70 71
Jan. 70 71 70 71
Feb. 70 71 70 71
Rye—
Nov. 43 44 43 44
Dec. 44 45 44 45
Jan. 44 45 44 45
Feb. 44 45 44 45
Wheat—
Nov. 26 27 26 27
Dec. 26 27 26 27
Jan. 26 27 26 27
Feb. 26 27 26 27

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, New York—Merchandise paper 6 per cent. Sterling 60-day bills 4.73%, commercial 60-day bills on banks 4.72%, commercial 60-day bills 4.72%, demand 4.75%, cables 4.76-16. Francs demand 4.51-16; cables 4.51-16. Guilders demand 4.2%; cables 4.2%. Lire demand 6.36, cables 6.35. Mexican dollars 7 1/2. Government bonds heavy, railroad bonds easy. Time loans strong, 6 bid. Call money easier, high 6, low 5, ruling rate 6, closing bid 5, offered at 5 1/2, fast loan 5 1/2. Bank acceptances 4 1/2 per cent.

NEW ROLLING STOCK

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—For the week ended Nov. 16 the United States Railroad Administration accepted 1052 new cars.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Tuesday's Market	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Beet Sugar	49 1/2	51	48	51
Am Can	40 1/2	42 1/2	40 1/2	42 1/2
Am Chr & Fy	80 1/2	81 1/2	80	80
Am Loco	80 1/2	81 1/2	80	81 1/2
Am Smelt	81 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2
Am Sugar	109 1/2	111	109	111
Am T & T	103	104	103	104
Atchafalca	64 1/2	65 1/2	64	65 1/2
Atchafalca	90 1/2	91 1/2	90	91 1/2
Bald Loco	73 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/2
B & O	51 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2
Best Steel B	62 1/2	64	61 1/2	63 1/2
Best S & W pld	105	106 1/2	105	106 1/2
B R T	38	39	37 1/2	38
Can Pacific	158 1/2	160 1/2	156 1/2	160
Can Leather	59 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2
Can Pac	55 1/2	57 1/2	55 1/2	57 1/2
C M & S P	44 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2
C R I & Pac	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2
C R I & P 7 1/2	78 1/2	80 1/2	78 1/2	80 1/2
Chino	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
Corn Prods	45 1/2	47 1/2	45 1/2	47 1/2
Cruce Steel	54 1/2	56 1/2	54 1/2	56 1/2
Cuba Cane Sugar	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2
Cuba Cane pld	80 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2
Erie	17 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2
Gen Electric	147	147 1/2	147	147 1/2
Gen Motors	123	126 1/2	123	126 1/2
Goodrich	51 1/2	53 1/2	51 1/2	53 1/2
Ch Nor pld	94 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2
Inspiration	46	48	46	48
Int Mer Mar	22 1/2	24 1/2	22 1/2	24 1/2
Int M M pld	100 1/2	103 1/2	99 1/2	103 1/2
Kennecott	34 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2
Max Motor	26	27 1/2	26	27 1/2
Mex Pet	154 1/2	161 1/2	154 1/2	161 1/2
Midvale	42 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2
Mo Pac cts	24 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2
N Y Central	75	77 1/2	75	77 1/2
N Y N H & H	34	35	33 1/2	35
No Pacific	92 1/2	94 1/2	92 1/2	94 1/2
Penn	46 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2
Rockwell	40 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2
Pan-Am	64 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2
Ray Cons	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2
Reading	82	83 1/2	81 1/2	83 1/2
Rockwell & S	74 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2
So Pacific	88 1/2	90 1/2	88 1/2	90 1/2
Studebaker	28 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2
Studebaker	53 1/2	55 1/2	53 1/2	55 1/2
Un Pac	128 1/2	129 1/2	128 1/2	129 1/2
U S Rubber	65	67 1/2	65	67 1/2
U S Steel	98 1/2	100 1/2	98 1/2	100 1/2
U S Steel pld	111 1/2	113 1/2	111 1/2	113 1/2
West Pac	76 1/2	77 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2
Western Pac	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2
Western Union	87	88	86	88
Westinghouse	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Willamette	22 1/2	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
Total sales	647,600	shares		

LIBERTY BONDS	Open	High	Low	Last
L L 3 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
L L 4 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2
L L 5 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2
Lib 3d 4 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2
Lib 3d 4 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2
Lib 4th 4 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2

FOREIGN BONDS	Open	High	Low	Last
Am For Sec	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2
Anglo-French	96 1/2	97 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2
City of Lyons	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
City of Paris	98 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
French Rep	103 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2
Un King 5 1/2	99	100 1/2	99	100 1/2
Un King 5 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2
Un King 5 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2

BOSTON STOCKS

Tuesday's Closing Prices	Adv	Dec
Am Tel	104 1/2	1
A A C	104 1/2	1
Am Wool	49 1/2	7 1/2
Am Zinc	13	1
Am Zinc pld	46 1/2	1
Arizona	13 1/2	1
A O & W	105	14
Booth Fish	23 1/2	1 1/2
Boston Elev	76	1
Boston & Me	31 1/2	1 1/2
Butte & Sup	28 1/2	1 1/2
Cal & Ariz	66	1 1/2
Cal & Hecla	45 1/2	1 1/2
Copper Range	45 1/2	1 1/2
Daily	10 1/2	1 1/2
East Butte	10 1/2	1 1/2
Fairbanks	59 1/2	2 1/2
Granby	76 1/2	1 1/2
Greene-Can	45 1/2	1 1/2
I Creek	25	1 1/2
Isle Royale	25	1 1/2
Lake	54	1 1/2
Mass Elec pld	11 1/2	1 1/2
Mayo	85	1 1/2
May Old Colony	24 1/2	1 1/2
Mohawk	55	1 1/2
N Y N H & H	35	1 1/2
North Butte	12 1/2	1 1/2
Old Dominion	40	1 1/2
Oscoda	40	1 1/2
Pied Creek	15	1 1/2
Stewart	38 1/2	1 1/2
Swift & Co	99	3 1/2
United Fruit	14 1/2	2 1/2
United Shoe	43	1 1/2
U S Smelt	46	1 1/2
Utah Cons	8 1/2	1 1/2

*New York quotation.

NEW YORK CURB

Tuesday's Market	Bid	Asked
A B C Metal	38c	42c
Elms & Exp	5 1/2	6 1/2
Elms & Exp	1 1/2	1 1/2
Big Ledger	1 1/2	1 1/2
Boston & Mont	48c	50c
Butte Detroit	3	5
Caladonia	34c	37c
Calumet & J	2 1/2	3 1/2
Canada Cop	2 1/2	3 1/2
Cash Boy	6	2 1/2
Chev Motors	140	150
Cons Arizona	1 1/2	1 1/2
Cons Copper	7 1/2	7 1/2
Cosden & Co	7 1/2	7 1/2
Curtiss	11	14
Emerson	13 1/2	24
Federal Oil	2 1/2	2 1/2
Glencoe	3 1/2	3 1/2
Goldfield Cons	22	21
Green Monster	5 1/2	5 1/2
Houston Oil	5 1/2	5 1/2
Howe Sound	4 1/2	4 1/2
Island Oil	3 1/2	3 1/2
Jerome Verde	1 1/2	1 1/2
Jumbo	11	11
Kerr Lake	5 1/2	6 1/2
Lake Torp Boat	2	2 1/2
Magma Cop	29	30
Marsh	3 1/2	4 1/2
McKin Dar	2 1/2	2 1/2
Merritt	21 1/2	22 1/2
Midwest Oil	102	107
Midwest Refining	132	137
Oklia P & R	9	9
Okmulgee	17 1/2	24 1/2
Pac-Tungsten	3 1/2	3 1/2
Peoria	1 1/2	1 1/2
Sapulpa Ref	7 1/2	7 1/2
Squoyah Oil	5 1/2	5 1/2
Sinclair Gulf	19	20
Standard Motor	7 1/2	8 1/2
Stanton	1 1/2	1 1/2
Submarine Boat	12	12 1/2
Texas	12	12 1/2
United Motors	32 1/2	32 1/2
Verde Ext	36	37
U S Steel	6 1/2	6 1/2
Victoria	6 1/2	6 1/2
Wright Martin	4 1/2	4 1/2

BANK RATES

LONDON, England—The rate of discount of the Bank of Bengal and the Bank of Bombay is now 6 per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE
DURING THE WAR

Decline of Rates on Neutral
Countries in Last Few Weeks
Ends Remarkable Period
of the International Exchange

NEW YORK, New York—The decline of foreign exchanges on neutral countries in the last few weeks to within hailing distance of normal brings practically to a close the most remarkable period in the history of international exchange.

On Monday, July 27, 1914, the exchanges gave the first intimation of a cataclysm. Sterling abruptly advanced \$4.92, normally at least three cents beyond the export point. On Thursday of that week it rose further to \$5, and on the following day demoralization set in. Those who had to remit at any cost were forced to pay, in some instances, \$8 for sterling, a premium of 64 per cent, \$7.35 francs a dollar for Paris exchange, or a premium of 38 per cent, and \$1.08 per four marks for German exchange, a premium of 13 1/2 per cent. As long as the shipping situation permitted, gold was exported to London on unprecedented scale.

This condition was the result of demoralization into which the world's shipping was thrown. Supply of exchange was cut off, and demand became larger than ever, owing to the avalanche of securities dumped by foreigners on this market, hurried withdrawal of foreign balances, and demands of foreign creditors, particularly in London, for immediate settlement. Toward the middle of August the British Navy opened up transatlantic lanes, and large exports of merchandise followed. Grain bills in volume eased the situation considerably. Sterling settled down to around \$4.95, where it remained until Oct. 24, following, which marked the beginning of a steady decline until it culminated Sept. 1, 1915, in the low record of \$4.50.

A few months after the commencement of hostilities, the Allies began to place huge contracts for munitions and merchandise in the United States. Exports began to rise by leaps and bounds, and the belligerents' exports to this country began to decline. Sterling exchange was subjected to increasing pressure, and by the middle of December, 1914, the premium disappeared as the rate crossed par. France exchange did not fall to par until the first week of 1915. The decline in German marks was considerably more rapid. They reached par Oct. 3, 1914, and by the close of the year were quoted about 88 cents, a discount of approximately 7 1/2 per cent.

Early in 1915, to stabilize sterling, the British Government began to ship gold on an unheard-of scale, for two and a half years, up to the United States' entrance into the war. It requisitioned American securities in the hands of British subjects, and began to liquidate them in this market. These expedients did not suffice, and after the rate broke to \$4.50 on Sept. 1, the British Government decided to begin borrowing in this country. It negotiated with the French Government, the Anglo-French loan of \$500,000,000. Recovery in sterling set in, which continued until \$4.76 was reached in the first days of 1916. The British Government succeeded in stabilizing the rate down to the present by successive loan flotations, sales of securities and gold importations into this country, until the United States entered the war, and after that with credits by the United States Government.

Not having the resources in gold and American securities the British Government did not dare as well. In spite of borrowing in this country the franc rate continued to decline until it registered the low of 6.08 1/2 francs on April 14, 1916. At the United States entrance into the war it had recovered to 5.67 1/2, and after a moderate reaction its fluctuations were confined approximately between 5.71 and 5.79 francs, thanks to loans from the United States, until August of this year, when the turn in the tide of battle caused a steady advance to 5.33 1/2 francs Nov. 12.

Of the two enemy exchanges, Vienna kronen naturally showed the greater weakness. The course was downward from September, 1914. The greatest depreciation was recorded Feb. 6, 1917, at 10.52 cents, compared with par of 20.3 cents. Marks registered their greatest decline Dec. 11, 1916, at 65 1/2. Trading in both exchanges ceased March 29, 1917, shortly before the United States declared war. The final quotation for marks was 69 1/2 cents and for kronen 11 1/2 cents.

The table below gives the low record of each belligerent exchange, date on which it was made, par of exchange, discount of the low record from par, present quotation and its discount from par:

	Low record	Date	Par	Disct.	Pres.	Disct.
Sterling	\$4.50	Sept. 1, 1915	\$4.8665	7.5	5.7853	2.2
Francs	6.08 1/2	Apr. 14, 1916	5.18 1/2	15.0	5.45 1/2	5.0
Marks	70.65 1/2	Dec. 11, 1916	70.95 1/2	31.0
Rubles	0.11 1/2	Nov. 9, 1917	0.51 1/2	78.0
Lire	9.14	May 28, 1918	5.18 1/2	42.3	6.36	16.5
Kronen	0.1052	Feb. 6, 1917	0.203	48.2

*Francs or lire per dollar. †Per four marks.

Russian rubles and Italian lire during the war presented a sorry spectacle. The former in November, 1917, when the Bolsheviks had seized control, registered the low record of 11 1/2 cents compared with par of 51 1/2 cents. Subsequently ensued a recovery to 13 cents, in the first month of this year, when the seizure of Russian

banks by the Bolsheviks caused cessation of trading.

In spite of credits the Italian Government obtained from the United States, on May 28, 1918, the lire rate fell to the low of 9.14 lire to the dollar, comparing with par of 5.18 1/2. A few days later the Federal Reserve Board came to the assistance of the Italian

AUSTRALIA AND "ONE BIG UNION"

Growing Strength of Movement
Creates Probability of Future
Struggle Between Industrial
and Political Wings of Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian Bureau

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—An interesting development in connection with the movement to establish "One Big Union" in Australia, which has already been described in The Christian Science Monitor, is the probability of a struggle for power taking place sooner or later between the industrial and political wings of the labor movement.

Hitherto, although the "industrialists," that is, the men who are in the forefront of the great industrial organizations and who believe that industrial organization is of paramount importance, have been generally more revolutionary and advanced than the members of the political wing, both sections of the labor movement have worked in comparative harmony, especially at election times. The defeat of the Federal Labor Party at the last elections, however, increased the following of those industrial leaders, who, for a long time past, have been preaching the doctrine that political action is of no avail to secure the emancipation of the worker, and that the final aims of the movement can only be secured by organization on "One Big Union" lines and by "direct action" in the industrial field.

The outcome of the assiduous preaching of this doctrine, has been the actual inauguration of the "One Big Union" scheme in New South Wales, in which State the machinery for the proposal is now being prepared, the plan having been adopted by a majority of the most powerful unions. A conference of Victorian unions will be held shortly for the purpose of considering proposals for closer unionism, and for some months past the "One Big Union" advocates have been conducting a strenuous campaign among the unions in an endeavor to secure the adoption of the proposal by the conference. An alternative scheme has been proposed which simply means the linking up of Victorian unions in a federation, but this does not in any way meet the wishes of the "One Big Union" advocates who are making desperate efforts to insure the defeat of the alternative.

Should the Victorian conference adopt the "One Big Union" idea, it will be a notable triumph for the militant industrial leaders who have recognized that the strongest opposition they would have to face would come from the Victorian unions. If the militants succeed, the formation of a huge industrial organization in Australia on the lines advocated by the political I. W. W., whose doctrines are familiar to Americans, will be practically assured, for the other states will quite surely follow the Victorian lead.

Meanwhile the leaders of the political wing and the Labor members of Parliament are watching this latest development with considerable concern for the reason that quite well that the object which they call "the Big Unionists," as they are called, have in view is the establishment of a huge Labor oligarchy, wielding such tremendous power that it will entirely supersede the political machine, which it is intended shall be a mere appendage of the new industrial body.

To do them justice, the advocates of the "One Big Union," among whom are some of the foremost industrial leaders of Australia, make no secret of their aims. They believe that they can build up such a powerful industrial organization that they will be able to use the words of the prime mover in the scheme, to "make repeated assaults upon the citadel of capitalism, choosing our own time and our own battles, culminating in one gigantic struggle between the organized forces of capital and labor, when, if successful, we will then be able to take control of industry and establish the Socialist Commonwealth." This, to them, is no vision of the future. They believe that its final accomplishment is actually possible in the next few years.

There is no doubt that the vision has made a strong appeal to many thousands of unionists, who have been impressed with the statements of the "One Big Union" leaders that the political action has miserably failed. These men point to the various splits which have occurred in the political ranks of labor as proofs that the politician cannot be trusted. One of the leaders of the new movement remarked to the writer of this article:

"The political arm of labor must always depend, to be successful at elections, upon the unattached vote, that is, the vote of the middleman, the moderates of the community. Therefore, the political wing of the movement is in reality governed by the moderates. It cannot march, by the very nature of things, to labor's final goal. In reality, it retards our progress. We can secure the industrial commonwealth only by direct action on the industrial field."

Meanwhile, the political leaders are in the peculiar position of witnessing the formation of a machine which is to overwhelm them; yet they are powerless to interfere. What the outcome will be remains to be seen.

MR. G. H. ROBERTS ON FUTURE OF INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GLASGOW, Scotland.—Mr. G. H. Roberts, M. P., Minister of Labor, recently delivered the inaugural address of the School of Social Study and Training, in the Bute Hall of the University of Glasgow. Principal Sir Donald MacAllister presided, and in opening the meeting said that in the

work of reconstruction the highest wisdom, the widest knowledge, and the deepest insight would not be over-much for the task.

Mr. Roberts, who was subjected to continual interruptions during his address, expressed his conviction that the great problem after the war would be that of the relationship between employer and employee. If military war were to be followed by industrial war, he declared, the recovery of the nation would be rendered absolutely impossible. It was essential that the country should produce more wealth if the working classes were to enjoy a fuller life.

It was hoped, Mr. Roberts said, that the coming of peace would give a tremendous impetus toward the ideal of national and international cooperation at which they aimed. If other and more terrible wars were to be averted this ideal must be held constantly in view, and endeavor must be made to legislate nationally and internationally so as to keep competition on fair and healthy lines.

The first step toward international fair dealing and cooperation, Mr. Roberts continued, was fair dealing and cooperation between the various classes of each nation. Just as decentralization was becoming more apparent as a need of government, so self-government in industry was preferable to a huge state machine in which the initiative, enterprise, special knowledge and training of the individual was nullified. In such matters as education, housing, food supply, the protection of workers in unorganized industries, and the support of essential industries, Mr. Roberts said, the state or municipalities must play a large part in grappling with the problems presented. In agriculture the state must continue to take a direct interest, as well as in the proper utilization of the nation's resources, and the means of transport. Mr. Roberts thought that it might be necessary for the state to assume such control as would enable them to place national before individual interests, but, he added, all depended upon the attitude of those in the industries.

High wages, Mr. Roberts said, meant high production, and the men who demanded increased wages without fully stating the position were misleading the workers. Output, he continued, could not be increased and the cooperation of the workers enlisted unless they understood that their work was needed for the sake of the future of the country. Confidence must replace suspicion, and public service the place of sectional self-interest in the relations between the two parties. Wages could only be paid out of production, and therefore maximum production must be aimed at.

The importance of the remuneration of labor and its relation to output, and the importance of provision against unemployment, Mr. Roberts declared, could not be exaggerated. The state working in conjunction with joint bodies of employers and employees, he considered, offered the only means of obtaining a sound result, but while ministries studied the positions, the solution of the problems must largely depend upon the industries themselves.

Referring to industrial councils, the fundamental idea of which is self-government in industry, Mr. Roberts said they believed these bodies could best conduct the industrial affairs of the nation and secure the stability and prosperity of their industries which was vital to all concerned. The workers, he pointed out, now had an opportunity, in association with the employers, of conducting the national industry. Before the end of the year, Mr. Roberts said, it was hoped industrial councils would be in existence embracing some 2,362,000 workers. The extension of the Trade Boards Act had empowered the Ministry of Labor to bring within its scope any trade which failed to provide fair wages and conditions, and the Ministry were preparing to exercise their powers in a large number of cases.

WAGE REDUCTION NOT EXPECTED IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ontario.—Sir John Willison, chairman of the Canadian Industrial Reconstruction Association, predicts that there will be no immediate decline in business in this country nor any reduction in wages during the reconstruction period, as all industries will have to work to their fullest capacity in order to replace the great loss that has been sustained in the devastated countries.

Sir John predicts also close cooperation of the Dominion Government, the banks and the manufacturing concerns in developing and extending export trade, and opined that an organization similar to the Imperial Munitions Board would be necessary to secure supplies in Canada for shipment to the countries requiring great quantities of material for reconstruction purposes and agricultural implements in order that the most intensive use possible of the land might be realized.

PORTO RICAN LABOR PRESENTS PROBLEMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

COLUMBIA, South Carolina.—The contracting companies at the North Columbia, South Carolina cantonment have experienced great difficulty in supplying suitable and palatable food for the 1800 Porto Rican laborers they have imported. Fruits and ginger snaps have largely constituted their diet. The authorities have been further embarrassed by failure to procure suitable clothing for climatic conditions wholly different from those obtaining on the island from whence they came. They arrived a few weeks ago in costumes of thin cotton, particularly suitable for the Southern States in July and August, but very inadequate for the present season.

CHICAGO TO OFFER OUTLET FOR LABOR

Public Improvements to Cost
\$150,000,000 Proposed as
One Means of Readily Absorbing
a Possible Surplus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Optimistic cooperation, and not competition, will aid in bringing about reconstruction after the war without disturbance, declared Walter Moody, managing director of the Chicago Plan Commission, in speaking before the real estate division of the Chicago Association of Commerce on Tuesday. He predicted that the same quick intelligence which enabled America to organize a vast army in 18 months will solve the problems of reconstruction. He urged that the business men give the same earnest attention to these problems as their patriotism caused them to devote to problems of war.

Public improvements amounting to \$150,000,000 are now in sight in Chicago, Mr. Moody stated, and since the close of the war, steps are being taken to get these improvements under way. "The biggest project which this city has, he said, is improvement of the lake front, which ultimately means that 1500 acres of land will be provided by additional fillings on the lake front. Much of this can be accomplished by dumping excavated waste material, Mr. Moody said. If this plan is carried out, Chicago will have added a strip of land valued at \$46,000,000 to its lake front.

One of the projects is for a lagoon 600 feet wide, extending for a distance of five miles through the city. Mr. Moody said that Chicago would have what no other city could claim when this was finished, a river of this size entering the very heart of the city. The public improvements now under consideration are such as no city has undertaken with the exception of Paris, said Mr. Moody. The city council will soon take up the matter of lake front improvements and bring about a settlement, he predicted, with the Illinois Central Railroad. Some of the lake front improvements were dropped on account of the war.

Mr. Moody outlined other public improvements, and expressed no fear that serious conditions will arise on account of lack of employment when the United States soldiers return home.

LABOR UNIONS VOTING ON A MOONEY STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—Action by labor organizations at various points on the Pacific Coast is being taken in favor of a strike if Thomas J. Mooney, who has been convicted for the San Francisco Preparedness Day bomb crime, is not given a new trial. The San Francisco Labor Council, the central body of the city, refused to endorse the proposal to strike, but the Machinists Union, with a membership of about 5600, at a largely attended meeting, voted by 96 per cent to strike whenever called upon to do so in behalf of Mooney, and the question is being submitted to the vote of the affiliated unions, nine unions, with a membership of between 12,000 and 13,000, having thus far voted to strike, and three or four units having rejected the proposition.

St. Louis Union Refuses to Act
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—The Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis, upon receipt of a communication from labor leaders of Milwaukee asking the local body to call a strike tying up all St. Louis industries in the event the Governor of California refuses to commute the sentence of Thomas J. Mooney, declined to take any action whatsoever. On a motion being made, President Joseph Woracek peremptorily declined to entertain it, and stated that under no circumstances could any such action be contemplated.

WAGE INCREASE TO CONTINUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—The St. Louis board of estimate and apportionment has tentatively decided that the 15 per cent increase given to city employees "during the period of the war" shall cease with the signing of the peace treaty rather than with the beginning of demobilization. In order to provide more revenue for city purposes St. Louis will have introduced in the Legislature a bill permitting the city to levy an income tax.

CANADIAN LABOR TURNOVER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ontario.—The Imperial Munitions Board has issued a statement showing that the total number of employees who will be directly affected by the closing of the munition plants in the Dominion will reach over 100,000, these figures not including those engaged by subcontractors, which would probably double the number. According to this statement, 4000 men in the Maritime Provinces

WAGE HEARING TO BE SET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Packing house employees asking an advance in wages will have date for a hearing set shortly, so Judge Samuel Alschuler, sitting as arbitrator, informed this bureau on Tuesday.

will be affected; in Quebec, 45,000; in Ontario, 60,000, and in Western Canada, 1000. Many of these, however, will be needed by the British Government to work on contracts for pulpboard, which will continue indefinitely, and the extensive timber operations conducted by the Munitions Board in British Columbia will still go on to provide lumber for the rebuilding of France and Belgium, 200,000,000 feet of spruce logs having been already prepared for export by 65 camps in the coast province. A statement issued by the Labor Department covering all branches of war work in the Dominion, places the number of men affected by the closing of the munition plants at about 220,000.

RAILROADS TO PREFER RETURNED SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—The majority of railroads under federal control have made announcement with respect to the preservation of seniority rights for employees who have entered the military service, and have indicated that so far as practicable preference in reemployment or reinstatement will be given to soldiers and sailors.

In order that there may be as uniform treatment of this matter as possible, it is announced that these general rules will govern:

In the case of an employee having established seniority rights, so far as practicable, and where the employee is physically qualified, he will be restored to such seniority rights. In the case of employees who do not have seniority rights under existing practices, a consistent effort will be made to provide employment. Upon railroads where the assurances given on this subject have been more specific than the first of these provisions, such assurances shall be observed.

GRANITE CUTTERS SEEKING MORE PAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CONCORD, New Hampshire.—The New Hampshire granite-cutting industry threatens to become involved in a union labor controversy, the cutters' union having presented demands for a raise in the minimum wage from \$4.50 a day to \$5.52, beginning Jan. 1. The cutters wish to make an agreement to last only three months, with the intention on April 1 of joining in a nationwide demand for \$6 a day for cutting granite. The New Hampshire employers are willing, it is understood, to pay \$5.52, beginning Feb. 1, provided a two-year agreement is effected.

Large orders for granite are expected this winter for spring cutting, on account of the resumption of building operations. There are few apprentices in the granite-cutting industry, and the number of cutters has declined in the last five years from 25,000 to not more than half that number. This is attributed to the introduction of cutting machinery.

TRADE IN MEXICO TO BE LOOKED INTO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

BERKELEY, California.—For the purpose of making an investigation of trade conditions in Mexico and of their bearing upon the business relations between that country and the United States, Charles H. Cunningham has been appointed United States Trade Commissioner to Mexico by the State Department, according to an announcement by the University of California. Dr. Cunningham is the author of "The Audencia of Manila," which will be one of the series of history publications issued by the University of California, and has recently been adjunct professor of business administration and history in the University of Texas.

PRESIDENT FAVORS PRESENT LABOR PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—President Wilson believes that the problems of labor and employment in the readjustment period can be handled better by the agencies already created than by a new commission which, he says, "would have to orientate itself in a great many matters with which the men about me here are already familiar." The President made this reply to a letter by Gen. Ballington Booth, president of the Volunteers of America, in which the General advised the appointment of a permanent commission to supervise labor problems.

CANAL CELEBRATES ARMISTICE SIGNING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CRISTOBAL, Canal Zone.—The Congress of Panama declared a national holiday for three days when the news of the signing of the armistice reached the isthmus. The event was marked by enthusiastic demonstrations "from Taloga to Toro Point." The canal declared a holiday. The whole population paraded, and the soldiers and sailors were lined up for miles along the canal.

FINNISH LEADER AT SOCIALIST MEETINGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—The name of Santteri Nuorteva, director of the Finnish Information Bureau in this city, and "representative in the United States of the People's Republic of Finland," is now appearing on lists of speakers at gatherings of radical Socialists in this city.

VERMONT DAIRY INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BURLINGTON, Vermont.—Vermont's red-letter year in the dairy industry is 1918, according to the State Commissioner of Agriculture, who has compiled figures to show that a total of more than \$20,000,000 in revenue from the dairy cow has come into Vermont in the last year. Dairying is Vermont's greatest industry, with the lumber industry ranking second.

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Write M. SCHILLING, 615-17 Second St., N. E., Canton, Ohio.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

OFFICE position by married man with wide experience, including sales management, book-keeping and auditing; highest references; willing to commence at nominal salary, future remuneration to depend on results and efficiency. Milwaukie position preferred. S. TRUESDALE, 2170 St. St., Milwaukee.

SUBTENDENT—ASSISTANT manager wants position; exp. mechanic, designer, maintenance-engr. Can take charge building new plants or efficient capacity. Address: P. 19, Monitor, Chicago.

CHAUFFEUR—High school boy desires position driving a Brookline family automobiles; exp. Address: 045, Monitor Office, Boston.

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SECRETARY-SPINOGRAPHER desires position which calls for intelligent, accurate and conscientious work; anxious to be of service on concern of high standing; salary \$25-\$30. B. 4, Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

LADY with good references desires position in Seattle. At present an assistant to cashier in bank; has had experience in large mail office. Address: 045, Monitor Office, Boston.

LADY wishes position as typist. Experienced as private secretary. References given. C. 5, Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

to note, that proponents in America of the Finnish white guard, which the red guard in that country alleged were pro-Germans, have insisted that Mr. Nuorteva represented the Bolshevist element in Finland.

Mr. Nuorteva has just made public a letter written by Capt. Jacques Sadoul, of the French military mission in Moscow, to Romain Rolland, in opposition to armed intervention by the Allies in Russia, and declaring that the "power of the Soviets is in danger of annihilation today through the offensive begun by the Entente."

APPEAL TO NEGRO WORKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Under the caption, "The Colored Man in Industry After the War," James Riely, Negro organizer of the American Federation of Labor, appeals to leaders of his race to assist in organizing the Negro industrial workers into the American Federation of Labor, in the current issue of the Weekly News Letter of the Illinois State Federation of Labor.

VERMONT DAIRY INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BURLINGTON, Vermont.—Vermont's red-letter year in the dairy industry is 1918, according to the State Commissioner of Agriculture, who has compiled figures to show that a total of more than \$20,000,000 in revenue from the dairy cow has come into Vermont in the last year. Dairying is Vermont's greatest industry, with the lumber industry ranking second.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

RETURNED SOLDIERS
IN THE GRAPHIC ARTS

One of the subjects which is at present receiving on all sides a vast amount of consideration is the reeducation of disabled soldiers. Plans are being made and careful thought given to the opportunities which may be offered to these soldiers when they return incapacitated from earning their livelihood in the ordinary pursuits. Yet among these plans no emphasis has as yet been given to the possibilities which exist to develop in these men skill in arts and crafts, commercial art, graphic arts, or designing. Surely, though, the very experiences through which the soldiers have passed should fit them peculiarly to introduce something more than the labor of their hands into the work which they are set to do.

Printing, bookbinding, and the allied trades which group themselves under bookmaking, together form one of the largest industries of America, yet among the thousands of workmen who daily contribute their labor to the production of the volumes which the world is reading, that one who is able to express in his work anything of himself, through the medium of his hands, is conspicuous because of his rarity.

Various commercial corporations, as an expression of their loyalty and appreciation of what the soldiers have done, are agreeing to take into their factories certain numbers of the disabled men, to equip special machinery for them, and to teach them how to make use of certain functions which have previously remained undeveloped.

A wonderful opportunity is present, in the reeducation of these men, to demonstrate to them that injuries do not necessarily incapacitate them from usefulness in the industry to which they return. If, through their experiences, they have learned that they have a capacity for something hitherto unexpressed, they will come back better equipped than before they went away, possessors of a new asset which lacks only opportunity to become a contribution to the world.

If some one in the printing industry possessed sufficient vision to select from these men those whose eyes look beyond the top of their typesetting machines, to see those things which Aldus, and Jensen, and Etienne, and Elzevir, and Plantin, and Baskerville, and William Morris saw, he might succeed in producing books for the future which would be as much more than mere type printed on paper, as the portrait by Sargent is beyond the photograph. Just as the camera reproduces, without understanding, only what exists before it, so have workmen in the past, without understanding, produced mechanically only what was given to their hands to do. There is a chance for these soldiers, if properly guided, to turn themselves into a real asset, if given opportunity for an expression of finer things.

LETTERS TO AND
FROM CASANOVA

"Carteggi Casanoviani. Lettere di Giacomo Casanova e di Altri a Lui." P. Molmenti. Sandron, Naples. 4.50 lire.

The century of Louis XV, of Frederick the Great, and of Catherine of Russia, despite marked imperial prejudices and an uncomfortable manner of expressing them, was prone to regard the vagaries of its clever men with benevolence. It demanded above all things to be entertained; the character and ways of the entertainer, so long as he preserved a certain standard of good manners and good sense, were likely to be forgiven. Unfortunately for Casanova, his behavior, although none knew better how to amuse and even instruct, for he was a profound and discerning reader, constantly made his presence intolerable. "My career," he admits in his memoirs, "despite its apparent brilliance, did not rest on a very solid foundation. . . I could not with any grace declare myself the foe of adventures, for I felt that I was something of the same sort myself." By turns, journalist, preacher, abbé, diplomatist, charlatan, it has been truly said that to follow his wanderings is to exhaust the map of Europe, while, however auspiciously his visit might open, it was almost sure to end in imprisonment or flight.

In the present volume, Signor Molmenti has desired in no way to attempt the whole career of Casanova. Following the lines of his friend, Alexander D'Ancona, from whom he has received the results of much valuable research on a subject which D'Ancona had made peculiarly his own, he has sought in this collection of letters to and from Casanova, to present a picture of the times and friendships of the Venetian adventurer, which should place in better perspective both his character and his work.

The bulk of the letters here given was written at the time that Casanova, his wanderings and escapades over, had retired as a dignified if somewhat lonely exile to Dux in Bavaria, where, but for occasional flittings, he spent the latter years of his extravagant career, as librarian to Count Waldstein, writing his memoirs and carrying on a correspondence with some of the most brilliant men in Europe.

The vast numbers of letters from and to Casanova, show him in many lights and are sufficient evidence—did not his famous memoirs likewise bear witness—of those qualities which made him now one of the most sought after, now one of the most shunned, of men in European society. It has been rightly said that the works of Casanova have suffered severely from his reputation. His memoirs brought him fame as soon as they were circulated; his other works, his history of Poland, though indolence and caprice prevented his finishing it, not less

than his writings both in Italian and French, have deserved more consideration at the hands of the critics than they have received. Books such as the present will help people to see Casanova in a truer light, to see the man of letters not less than the charlatan; the historian, the guest of Voltaire, the student of Aristotle and of Homer, not less than the adventurer and scamp.

Moreover, in spite of his servility, which appears in his undignified efforts to extract money from his friends, in spite of his obvious insincerities and frequent epifanisms, his letters show a side of Casanova which is not always unpleasing. His brother's children had his affection and were clearly devoted to him, after the age when they were perfectly competent to form their own judgments as to his character and reputation. Whether his correspondent were the Prince de Ligne, the humbler Da Ponte, addressing him from "Sherrard street, golden square, N.", or the mother of his employer, Count Waldstein, who wrote petitioning his wise councils and influence on behalf of her son—whereat Casanova, with his sense of humor, in spite of an outward staidness of reply, may well have smiled—there is a genuineness and confidence in many of these letters and his replies, which show the Venetian's relations with his friends not to have been without merit.

Signor Molmenti's book will hardly fail to turn his readers, perhaps for the first time, if not again, to a study of the Casanova memoirs and his other writings, containing some of the wittiest, most discerning, most intimate descriptions of that Europe, so carelessly free in its welcomes, so carelessly cruel in its dismissals, the Europe of the Eighteenth Century.

A FRIENDLY SKETCH
OF FRANK DUVEINECK

"Frank Duveineck," by Norbert Heermann. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. \$2 net.

A well-known dictionary of American artists, relates Mr. Heermann, includes only a brief paragraph on Frank Duveineck and the editorial apology, "No answer to circular." That regrettable lack Mr. Heermann has compensated for in a well-illustrated, easily written and easily read little biographical sketch of this artist so important and so little known to the general public; a volume betraying access to intimate sources of information; wholly affectionate and appreciative and lending the suspicion that such appreciation and affection is readily contagious.

From a precociously facile apprenticeship in church decoration in the artistic America of 1860 one follows the young Duveineck to Munich—the art center with which he was afterward to be so closely related—under the teachings of von Diez and Leibl; back to America, where his first exhibition, in Boston, in 1875, was such a startling success; then to Munich, Florence and Venice; finally back to his old home, Cincinnati, where he has lived ever since.

The Duveineck of the Munich days is pictured as a "blond, vigorous and single-hearted young giant, with the eye of a hawk, fresh to the new world and conscious of his power." As a teacher he was adored by his class whom he asked to be not geniuses, nor pupils claiming an abundance of talent, but "a crowd of good workers." No more delightful picture could be suggested than that of the exodus, in a body, of Duveineck and his students, "The Duveineck Boys," from Munich, the class to Florence, where they became a social sensation. How creditably those "boys," including such men as Alexander Twachtman, and de Camp, have carried on the Duveineck tradition!

As a painter, one finds the artist impressed with the methods of Hals and Velasquez, learning much from the vigorous sweeping realism of Leibl, and then welding all this into an individual style, broad, authoritative, fresh and facile, impatient of details, accurate in impression, bringing color and drafting into their proper union, and then casting a stone into the stagnant pool of the American art of the '70s, a cast of which the ripples are still pulsing.

"After all," said Frank Duveineck is the greatest talent of the brush of this generation," declared John Sargent 20 years later. Such a statement, so surprising to most of us, demands a volume, comprehensive, courageous, and analytical, on the artist, his influence, and his times that should provide a very welcome survey of American art. Mr. Heermann's brief sketch—all friendliness and high lights—is the appetizer for it.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN TODAY

"Abraham Lincoln Today, a War-Time Tribute." By William Chauncey Langdon. Published by the University of Illinois.

A neatly bound pamphlet published by the University of Illinois is to be a permanent souvenir of that institution's convocation on Lincoln Day, 1918. It contains compositions in "vers libre" by William Chauncey Langdon, spoken by allegorical figures impersonating America and Illinois, and an address spoken by a figure impersonating Lincoln which was compiled by Mr. Langdon from the great President's letters, proclamations, messages, etc. The address delivered on this occasion by President Edmund James James of the University of Illinois and that of the guest of honor, Capt. Fernand Baldensperger of the Sorbonne, is given in full. No doubt the patriotic fervor which animated audience and actors, the grandeur of Lincoln's utterances however ill suited to a "boiling-down" process, enabled the performance to remain on the sublime side of the proverbial narrow line.

IN LITERARY
LATITUDES

To Horatius Flaccus, who started upon his famous journey from Imperial Rome to Brundisium with Heliodorus as a companion, steering his course along the great Appian road, we owe a delightful sketch of travel and incidentally of the inns of his day—the prototype of those inns which have figured so prominently in English literature. Horace was endowed with that sense of humor which is an essential quality to the successful traveler who knows the art of enjoying his active leisure by prolonging into a two days' journey what folk encumbered with undue haste would strive to encompass in one.

What scenes might be recalled upon this great road with its inns where the usages of social life differed so much from those of modern times and where the entertainment was simple, compared to the sumptuous fare to be had in the great city; but if Horace is to be credited, and he was a good judge, he had met with worse than he received at the little wayside inn in the village of Aricia. It was as motley a crowd that passed along and frequented these inns as those which made their pilgrimage to Canterbury in the Middle Ages, and it was upon this road, when Horace was still a boy, that Milo, the chief magistrate of Lanuvium, traveling with his retinue of gladiators and slaves, met Clodius returning on horseback from Aricia, and the collision occurred between the rival retinues which had such an unfortunate ending. Men traveled in those days much as they did in more modern times before the advent of railways, and so it is possible to reconstruct a picture of the road and its wayfarers and inns in the days when Rome was rapidly becoming the victim of mob disorder. Just as today, the hosts of these wayside inns comprised the bad and churlish as well as the good and genial and hospitable, for at Canusium the bread seems to have been so indifferent that Horace calls it "lapidus"; you might as well try and gnaw a stone.

There is a unique attraction about the inns of olden days, a glamour of romance about their fluctuating fortunes. In an interesting little monograph, "The George Inn, Southwark," (Chapman & Hall, London. 2s. 6d. net), that ardent Dickensian, Mr. B. W. Matz, gives an admirable picture of one of the numerous survivals of the old coaching days in Great Britain. Most of these old coaching inns have disappeared, and the extent of their disappearance is shown by the fact that out of over 50 mentioned or referred to by Dickens but a round dozen now exist. The George Inn, Southwark, is one of these resorts of travelers on the road which offered a simple hospitality and comfort in marked contrast to the aggressive luxury of the modern gilded caravan, where the traveler's identity is merged in the obscurity of a number. Like the Appian Way from Rome, the great highways from London were dotted with inns, the successors of the hospices of the Middle Ages, of which "The Travelers' Hospital" at Maidstone is a conspicuous example. In olden days when the road over London Bridge to the coast was the great connecting link between England and the Continent, its importance must have made innkeeping a paying business. How many men with an eye to success realized this fact is shown by Stow's record of the "many fair inns for the receipt of travellers"; amongst which he names several specifically, and of these "The George," of which Mr. Matz gives some excellent illustrations.

No little of the interest attaching to this survival of the past is due to its setting in an historic neighborhood, associated not only with Dickens and his works, but also with the strolling players of Shakespeare's days who set up their stages in the inn yards. The beautiful exterior of some of these old inns with the picturesque galleries running round their yards must have formed a delightful background for these players. Mr. Matz's monograph is interesting not only as recalling an attractive past but also as throwing light upon some confusion in the literature upon Dickens between "The George Inn" and "The White Hart." He may be taken as a trustworthy guide, for what he does not know about Dickensian topography is hardly worth knowing. Many a legend has grown up around these inns, some based upon a sure foundation, others upon mere conjecture. When once traditional legends, which have no foundation in fact, have found currency, it is remarkable how difficult it is to relegate them to the obscurity in which they should forever remain. An instance of this came to the notice of the writer when staying some time ago at a country inn of which the hostess many years ago was one Miriam Lane. This coincidence was quite sufficient to prompt an enterprising journalist to give currency to the allegation that in this inn Tennyson wrote "Enoch Arden," a statement without a shred of truth in it. So legend has recently been busy with "The George Inn."

J. Ashby-Sterry is responsible for the statement that this inn was the original of "The White Hart" of Pickwick fame. Mr. Matz is in complete disagreement with Mr. Sterry's view that Dickens changed the sign to "The White Hart" for the purpose of more or less concealing its identity, a habit not uncommon with the novelist; and there appears to be much in Mr. Matz's view that with two famous inns so close to each other there could be no possible reason for Dickens "to describe and call it by the other's name."

In the past the country inn played a fuller part in the social life of its district than it is generally credited with. In many directions it was a more active center of local and parish life than the parsonage; it was the meeting house where many a commercial and agricultural bargain was struck. In their thriving days the inn of the small provincial town was the rendezvous to which country folk, rich and poor, from the neighboring villages, found their way on market days.

It is not only the London inns which are identified so closely with the history and literature of the country. Those in the provinces also have their romance, and does not Clarendon in his "History" give an insight into the part so many of them played in the Great Rebellion of the Seventeenth Century? Between the West of England and London many an inn is associated with the hapless Charles I. of whom Byron, after sleeping in the bed at "The Saracen's Head" at Southwell in which Charles is alleged to have slept, wrote the lines beginning:

I cannot rest—for on the spot where I have made my bed,
O'erwearied with the strife of state, a King hath laid his head.

To give in outline even the story of the inns which occupy such a prominent place in English literature would take a volume, for there are few writers of note who have not concerned themselves with them in more or less full measure. Passing over the Elizabethan and Restoration world of letters, and the scenes depicted by Fielding, and Smollett, Goldsmith and Scott, to modern times, and omitting Dickens with his wealth of reference, one can recall amongst many others Marryat, Ainsworth, Lever, Bulwer-Lytton, Dinah Mulock (Mrs. Craik), and Thomas Hardy who have introduced or immortalized inns in their works.

The Literary and Editorial Section of the Canadian War Records Office—a newly developed branch controlling the production and publication of all books and pamphlets dealing with Canada's share in the war—is at present engaged in compiling a number of works—among them a book of the deeds of Canadian V.C. heroes—which will shortly be published by Skeffington & Co. The book, which will be uniform with "Canada in Flanders," will be on sale simultaneously in Canada, America, and the United Kingdom.

Messrs. Skeffington are publishing a volume entitled "The Prisoners of War in Germany," by Dr. Daniel J. McCarthy, who visited prisoners' camps in 1916 on behalf of the United States Government, and an illustrated volume by George Wharton Edwards entitled "Vanished Towers and Chimneys in Flanders."

If there are those who have any fears over the safety or even the comfort of women in the Y. M. C. A. camps overseas, they will have their fears dispelled if they read "A Red Triangle Girl in France," (New York: George H. Doran Company, \$1 net.) These letters give an interesting picture of the life of a girl member of the American expeditionary forces, whose cheery "Good morning" dozens of soldier boys stood in line to receive.

Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus, president of Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago, has just given to the University of Chicago a fine collection of books, manuscripts, and letters of Eugene Field. Dr. Gunsaulus and the poet-humorist were for years especially close friends, both being members of a rather notable literary coterie that found much comfort in a part of the McClurg book shop which came to be known in Field's column of the Chicago Daily News as the "Saints and Sinners' Corner."

Each picture will be accompanied by extracts bearing upon it from speeches by public men of note and from official documents, and each volume is intended to cover one year of the war and 100 cartoons. The work will be entitled "Raemaekers' Cartoon History of the War."

Mr. Herbert Jenkins announces the forthcoming publication of "Pages and Portraits from the Past: Being the Private Papers of Sir William Hotham G. C. B., Admiral of the Red," who left personal impressions of many men and women of note from the days of George III to Queen Victoria. The work, in two volumes, edited by Mr. A. M. W. Stirling, will be illustrated.

Lady Glenconner's "Memoir of her Son, Edward Wyndham Tennant," is announced for publication in November by Mr. John Lane. Another biographical work appearing this autumn is "The Life of Sir Herbert Tree."

Although the work is written and illustrated by Max Beerbohm, it contains contributions from others, including Lady Tree and Mr. Bernard Shaw. Messrs. Hutchinson are the publishers.

In "Far Away and Long Ago," Mr. W. H. Hudson, the naturalist, records the history of his early years when he lived on "the illimitable grassy plain of South America," where he stored up so much of that observation of nature which he has recorded so brilliantly in "The Naturalist in La Plata," "Idle Days in Patagonia," and other works. Not that his days were idle, for he was always noting something of interest to tell the world.

Attention has been so widely fixed upon the western and eastern fronts during the past four years, that the issue of a work which deals with the astuteness of the German effort to maintain an effective economic position in South America after the war, is timely. The Cambridge University Press announces as in the press a volume dealing with this subject under the title "South America and the War," by F. A. Kirkpatrick.

LITERARY NOTES

A rare book in the shape of the "Life of Christopher Columbus" written by his son Fernando and published at Venice in 1571 has been sent to President Wilson by Cavaliere Domenico Tordi, Director of the Post at Florence, in celebration of Columbus Day.

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John Galsworthy, as editor of the Revue, a new quarterly, the first number of which has just come out in England, has obtained a distinguished staff. Rudyard Kipling, Joseph Conrad, Jerome K. Jerome, Max Beerbohm, E. V. Lucas, and J. M. Barrie write for Mr. Galsworthy, and do not charge a penny for their contributions. Mr. Galsworthy's magazine, by the way, is devoted to the interests of disabled soldiers and sailors, and he does not charge a penny himself.

A protest, reasonable and timely, is made in "The Morning Post" of London by Lord Esher, who objects to a modern practice of exaggerating and even misrepresenting the weaker side of historic characters, and then claiming that the result is the one truthful representation of them. "The modern style of presenting the nobler figures of history," says he, with vigor, "requires that we should remember Florence Nightingale, as an ill-tempered importunate spinster rather than in the guise of the devoted nurse who stands within a few yards of the dignified statue of Sidney Herbert in Pall Mall." Or again, "Dr. Keate's world-famous portrait in 'Eothen,' the man within whose small girl's hair was concentrated the pluck of ten battalions," whose portrait was "scratched on every whitewashed wall from Canada to Bundelkhand," by his old pupils, becomes a mere Squeers, a whizzer of small boys." The early biographies see and record the good; the later ones, in many instances, seize upon less desirable characteristics and enlarge upon them, for the sake of originality.

Mr. John Lane announces as in preparation a series of volumes compiled by Mr. J. Murray Allison of Raemaekers' cartoons of the war.

Each picture will be accompanied by extracts bearing upon it from speeches by public men of note and from official documents, and each volume is intended to cover one year of the war and 100 cartoons. The work will be entitled "Raemaekers' Cartoon History of the War."

Mr. Herbert Jenkins announces the forthcoming publication of "Pages and Portraits from the Past: Being the Private Papers of Sir William Hotham G. C. B., Admiral of the Red," who left personal impressions of many men and women of note from the days of George III to Queen Victoria. The work, in two volumes, edited by Mr. A. M. W. Stirling, will be illustrated.

Lady Glenconner's "Memoir of her Son, Edward Wyndham Tennant," is announced for publication in November by Mr. John Lane. Another biographical work appearing this autumn is "The Life of Sir Herbert Tree."

Although the work is written and illustrated by Max Beerbohm, it contains contributions from others, including Lady Tree and Mr. Bernard Shaw. Messrs. Hutchinson are the publishers.

In "Far Away and Long Ago," Mr. W. H. Hudson, the naturalist, records the history of his early years when he lived on "the illimitable grassy plain of South America," where he stored up so much of that observation of nature which he has recorded so brilliantly in "The Naturalist in La Plata," "Idle Days in Patagonia," and other works. Not that his days were idle, for he was always noting something of interest to tell the world.

Attention has been so widely fixed upon the western and eastern fronts during the past four years, that the issue of a work which deals with the astuteness of the German effort to maintain an effective economic position in South America after the war, is timely. The Cambridge University Press announces as in the press a volume dealing with this subject under the title "South America and the War," by F. A. Kirkpatrick.

TREATISE ON CAPITAL,
WAR AND WAGES

"Capital, War and Wages." By W. H. Mallock. London: Blackie & Son, Ltd. 2s. net.

It is an illustration of the caprice of human affairs that those who have been loudest in their demands for the "conscription of capital" should be obsessed by the fear of a corresponding attempt to "conscrip labor." This vague cry for "conscription," and the relations between capital and labor, have already been considered by Mr. Mallock in his recently published treatise, "The Limits of Pure Democracy."

The substance of the arguments in the present small volume will be familiar to those who have read his articles in the "Nineteenth Century and After," but the importance and difficulties of the subject fully justify their reissue in their present form. The cry for conscription of capital, as he says, has proved effective because of its seeming simplicity, and, after endeavoring to explain the complexity of the facts to which the cry relates, he proceeds to describe how much harder it is to estimate the quantity of a country's capital than that of its income, more particularly in the relation of capital to the purposes of war. Few subjects are more difficult to deal with satisfactorily than capital, a term which, however general, may be the agreement as to its general concept, possesses so many points of view from which it may be regarded with equal accuracy.

But Mr. Mallock, who is as lucid as he is effective in his reasoning, disposes of some popular conceptions of the term, which have come to involve something much more complex than it did in the earlier stages of society, and it is instructive to read his views upon capital and wages, side by side with those of thinkers who are at the opposite end of the pole to him, whether one is in agreement with either of them, generally, or in disagreement with each upon points of detail.

Rupert Brooke at Rugby, running, bathing, playing cricket with his fellows, and reading more. Promise Rupert Brooke, discarding one by one the literary baby frocks and pinafores, including "ennui." Promise again, Rupert Brooke, discovering that goodness is the most important thing in life, "that immortal beauty and goodness," as he writes, "that radiance to love which is to feel that one has safely hold of eternal things." Promise ripening into fulfillment.

In well-selected extracts from private letters written by the young poet on his American trip, Mr. Marsh shows us the face Rupert Brooke wore to his friends. And small wonder they loved him. Small wonder that he himself could enthusiastically exclaim: "There is nothing in the world like friendship. And there's no man who has such friends as I, so many, so various, so multifarious, so prone to laughter, so strong in affection, and so permanent, so trustworthy, so courteous, so stern with vices and so blind to faults or folly, of such swiftness of mind and strength of body, so apt both to make jokes and to understand them."

Mr. Marsh with the delicate sympathy and sure intuition which make such a task as he undertook possible, has allowed Rupert Brooke to draw his own portrait. It is the portrait of a poet of genius, a prose-writer of extraordinary grace and wit, of a young man to whom the loftiest idealism alone appeared as a worthy goal. Wherever good poetry is held in esteem, wherever constant, uncompromising strife for the highest is valued, where fleeting worldly recompense, Rupert Brooke will be done affectionate homage.

MYTHOLOGY OF THE
CELTS AND SLAVS

"Mythology of All Races," in 13 volumes, edited by Louis Herbert Gray, A. M., Ph. D., Vol. III, "Celtic Mythology," by John Arnott Macculloch, Hon. D. D. (St. Andrews) and "Slavic Mythology," by Jan Machal, Ph.D., with a chapter on "Baltic Mythology," by the editor. Boston: Marshall Jones Company, \$3.50 net.

Were it not for various reasons found necessary to carry the process of coordination into the hallowed precincts of ancient mythology, one might regret that the divinities and semi-divinities of primitive times should be ousted from their haunts in memory for public inspection in catalogued form. One might have preferred that the mingled nobility and petty jealousies of the Goidel and Brythonic heroes should remain deep in the recesses of the Mabnion, told in forgotten tongue, as gems to reward those who labored to find them, rather than to have them served up unyielding to the general reader. One might have been quite content to marvel at the poetic deeds and misdeeds of Celtic immortals—Cuchulainn, son of Lug, Finn and his men, and the great Arthur with his round table device for staving off quarrels of precedence without too nice an examination of their credentials.

But if much of the old romance of

mythology and folklore has vanished under the scrutiny of the compiler, the path has been pointed out by his efforts to new fields of romance, new sources of interest. He has discovered links of relationship in the myths of different races, upon which men like W. Mannhardt, Dr. E. B. Tylor, W. Robertson Smith, and J. G. Frazer, have built up the great study of comparative religions and race ideals, thus converting a subject of antiquarian interest into a fertile field for modern speculation.

To identify and substantiate these links of relationship is a matter of endless labor, requiring all possible information which those familiar with the mythology of particular localities are able to supply. Such information is available in the "Mythology of All Races" series, of which the volume dealing with the Celtic and Slavic myths has now been issued under Dr. L. H. Gray's direction.

This series, by reducing to some semblance of order the principal myth systems of many nations, with their profusion of fantastic variants, lays down an indispensable basis for comparative work, and at the same time provides a highly agreeable reading matter.

Canon Macculloch's handling of the confused mass of little-known Celtic myths has thrown much light upon the early dwellers of Wales and Ireland and their ideals. He leaves us astonished at their unfettered imagination; at the preponderance of warriors and wild animals and the relatively few softer lines in this somewhat coarse-grained mythology. He tells the stories well and creates a fascinating atmosphere of romance in the telling.

Professor Jan Machal's treatise on Slav mythology, while less detailed, presents a well-ordered scheme of Slavic beliefs.

The volume maintains the high level of bookmaking established by those of the set already published and presents numerous well-prepared illustrations.

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IN ADVOCACY OF A
LEVY ON CAPITAL

"A Levy on Capital." By F. W. Pethick Lawrence. London: George Allen & Unwin, Ltd. 2s. 6d. net.

Mr. Pethick Lawrence, who is an ardent advocate of "conscription of capital," looks to a levy upon capital as the most desirable if not the essential means for expunging the national debt, and his small volume is devoted mainly to describing how the levy which he proposes should be imposed and to foreshadowing the probable financial and social results of the adoption of his proposal, so that the budget after the war may be balanced without further borrowing.

Those who cannot indorse his views will probably be willing to admit that he states them with frankness and clearness, and he explains with commendable simplicity how, when we have spent so much money in any particular direction, we have not lost so much money, but have merely used so much material and service. But the paper currency which has been created, and which has reduced the effective value of the nation's income, has to be disposed of in some manner.

In advocating "conscription of capital" as the influential factor in post-war finance for reducing the nation's burden of debt, he assumed that the war would end in August of the present year. His advocacy of such a levy is based practically upon three deductions: that in so far as it is paid in money the outstanding amount of the debt will be directly reduced; in so far as it is paid in railway shares, etc., which the state has retained, the debt will be changed into one on reproductive enterprise; in so far as it is paid in other ways "it will provide an annual income which will go to reduce the interest on the remaining part of the debt." Thus its effects will be many, both direct and indirect, and he argues that it will not change the aggregate wealth of the country as a whole; but it will assuredly bring about a radical change in the distribution of that wealth if Mr. Lawrence's proposals are adopted. His volume and that of Mr. Mallock "Capital, War and Wages," are interesting, if only as a study in contrasts.

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THE HOME FORUM

Chaucer

How wayward oft appears the poet's fate.
Who still is born too early or too late!
If a bold, fond, imaginative age,
Produce a man by natural right a bard.
The fleeting language, to its trust untrue,
Vext by the jarring claims of old and new,
Defeats his beauty, makes his sense the fee
Of a blind, guessing, blundering glossary.
Thus Chaucer, quaintly clad in antique guise,
With unfamiliar mien scares modern eyes.
No doubt he well invented—nobly felt—
But O ye Powers! how monstrously he spelt.
His syllables confound our critic men,
Who strive in vain to find exactly ten;
And waste much learning to reduce his songs
To modish measurement of shorts and longs.
His language, too, unpolished and un-fine,
Of Norman, Saxon, Latin, oddly mixt—
Yet, thou true Poet! let no judgment wrong
Thy rich, spontaneous, many-coloured song;
Just mirror of a bold, ambitious age,
In passion furious, in reflection sage!
An age of gorgeous sights and famous deeds,
And virtue more than peace admits or needs;
When every beast, and bird, and flower, and tree,
Convey'd a meaning and a mystery;
And men in all degrees, sorts, ranks and trades,
Knights, Palmers, Scholars, Wives, devoted Maids,
In garb, and speech, and manners, stood confest
To outward view, by hues and signs express'd,
And told their state and calling by their vest.

—Hartley Coleridge.

A Citizen of the World

If a man be gracious and courteous to strangers, it shows he is a citizen of the world, and that his heart is not island cut off from other lands, but a continent that joins to them. . . . If he easily pardons and remits offences, it shows that his mind is planted above injuries, so that he cannot be shot. If he be thankful for small benefits, it shows that he weighs men's minds, and not their trash.—Bacon.

Returning

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

RETURNING, like every other experience, is not a mere physical process requiring more or less time and material effort, but in the last analysis is a spiritual readjustment, a realization of the operation of Principle. The return of American, British, Canadian or Australian soldiers from France, for instance, instead of being simply the material transportation of so many men from one material place to another, must be the naturally unfolding activity of intelligence with all that this involves. So, too, the return to health and strength, to intelligence actually manifest, of one who seemingly has been battling with disease of any sort must be the perfect mental recognition that divine intelligence governs and really always has governed the true man or it is not the experience of genuine healing. Each experience should bring a consciousness of exaltation, peace, joy, and the ability actively to express this consciousness, as Christ Jesus did when, on his glad return from the mount of transfiguration, he healed the lunatic boy. Any returning may thus be a gain in the understanding of how the true, divine consciousness acts.

Now to return means, of course, merely to turn back but, from its devastation to turn again and again, to turn continuously. The true man in God's image is already turned wholly and continuously toward the divine Mind, which is the only cause for his every thought and action. The turning or returning of the human being, then, in order to be successful, must be the recognition that the spiritual man, of whom the so-called mortal is only the supposititious counterfeit, has never really been away from God, in whom he lives and moves and has his being. Since God never goes away from nor comes back to the real man of His creation, this real man likewise has never departed from the divine consciousness. This divine consciousness is the only place or state in which the true man has ever been. Thus because the divine consciousness is infinitely and eternally here, manifesting itself in perfect, harmonious activity, man, the idea or expression of intelligence, is metaphysically here, experiencing in every respect the absolute soundness which God has created. He is forever turned to and depending upon the source of existence.

Instead of awaiting the return of friends or relatives, of health, of prosperity, at some future time, the metaphysician knows that the actual consciousness of all good is here right now. The consciousness of friendship or brotherliness is all that one has ever possessed of friend or brother. Intelligence expressed is all that one has really associated with or loved. Intelligence expressed is here and now, and the manifestation of intelligence is even now as always wholly about the Father's business. What more could one wish? Man, about the Father's business, is well and prosperous, efficient in every detail of his experience. To rejoice, then, that the real turning and returning to Principle is going on continuously is to wait on or serve God, not with doubt and impatience, but with perfect, spiritual sureness. Because of this complete certainty, even the human sense of returning is bound to go on, rightly.

"For thus saith the Lord God, the Holy One of Israel," declared Isaiah, "In returning and rest shall ye be saved; in quietness and in confidence shall be your strength: and ye would not." Is any other verse in the Bible at the same time more comforting and more poignant? Human thought which claims to reject the clearly shown way of proving that dependence on Principle satisfies must, however, sooner or later turn in the right direction until all its illusory perverseness vanishes before the activity of the one Mind. As Mrs. Eddy says, on page 2 of her Message to The Mother Church for 1901, "What Jesus' disciples of old experienced, his followers of today will prove, namely, that a departure from the direct line in Christ costs a return under difficulties; darkness, doubt, and unrequited toil will beset all their returning footsteps." Only to the thought which deliberately rejects the fact that the true man has to act and really always has acted in accordance with Principle, is the return seemingly difficult, for to the thought which humbly accepts this fact that man in God's image has never had anything to turn to but Principle, the returning, or continued turning, is easy. Mrs. Eddy continues in the very next sentence: "Only a firm foundation in Truth can give a fearless wing and a sure reward."

True returning must always be progressive. In other words, since divine intelligence is infinite, its activity must be infinitely unfolding. This unfolding appears to human thought as what is called progress. The returning soldiers and sailors, for instance, will find that intelligent activity has been unfolding constantly, that because of the much greater activity everywhere the thought about woman, about work, about religion, about healing, has been constantly broadening. And those at home, likewise, will see the tremendous unfolding that has come about through the righteous activity of the armies. The one who, by reliance wholly on Principle, wins his way, to take another instance, through disease or discord of any sort, finds that he, too, has climbed the mount of transfiguration and can

never go back to the former state of mortal thought. His return is with the new light which takes the place of just so much former darkness. As Mrs. Eddy says on page 74 of Science and Health, "In Christian Science there is never a retrograde step, never a return to positions outgrown." So in the ordinary human sense there can never be an exact return to any mortal conditions. Even if one goes back to work or experience that on the surface seems the same, the going back is with the new vision.

To sum up, then, first of all, returning has to do with understanding, it is not merely material movement; second, the real man is actually present now, turned and turning continuously to divine intelligence; and third, even the human sense of returning is worked out rightly in proportion as thought is held steadfastly to the truth as to where the real man is to be found and what his activity spiritually is. Let humanity rejoice that through what may have seemed the darkest times the light has really been shining all the while. Let thought turn away from any waiting for some material returning at an indefinite time in the future and turn now wholly to Principle. In this way each one may know for himself that God's activity is indeed going on rightly.

The Men of a Decade

In the intellectual sphere it will be found that most of the great names of the Victorian Age are those of men and women born in the ten years between 1809 and 1819. Carlyle, Macaulay, Disraeli, J. S. Mill are all a little earlier, and Herbert Spencer, Matthew Arnold, Millais, George Meredith a little later. But the calendar of those ten years is worth recounting: In 1809 Darwin, Gladstone, Tennyson.

1811 Thackeray.
1812 Dickens, Robert Browning.
1816 Charlotte Brontë.
1819 (the birth year of Queen Victoria herself) George Eliot, Charles Kingsley, Ruskin.

I have included Disraeli and Gladstone not because, but in spite, of their being politicians. At the Queen's accession the eldest of these was twenty-eight and the youngest eighteen. That year (1837)—the opening scene of the Victorian drama—fully heralded the future; for in it were given to the English world two immortal works, opposite as the poles in character, but each disclosing for the first time the real genius of its author: Dickens' "Pickwick Papers" and Carlyle's "French Revolution." During the decade which followed our literature was enriched by "Vanity Fair," "Jane Eyre," the first volume of "Modern Painters," and the first two volumes of Macaulay's "History of England."

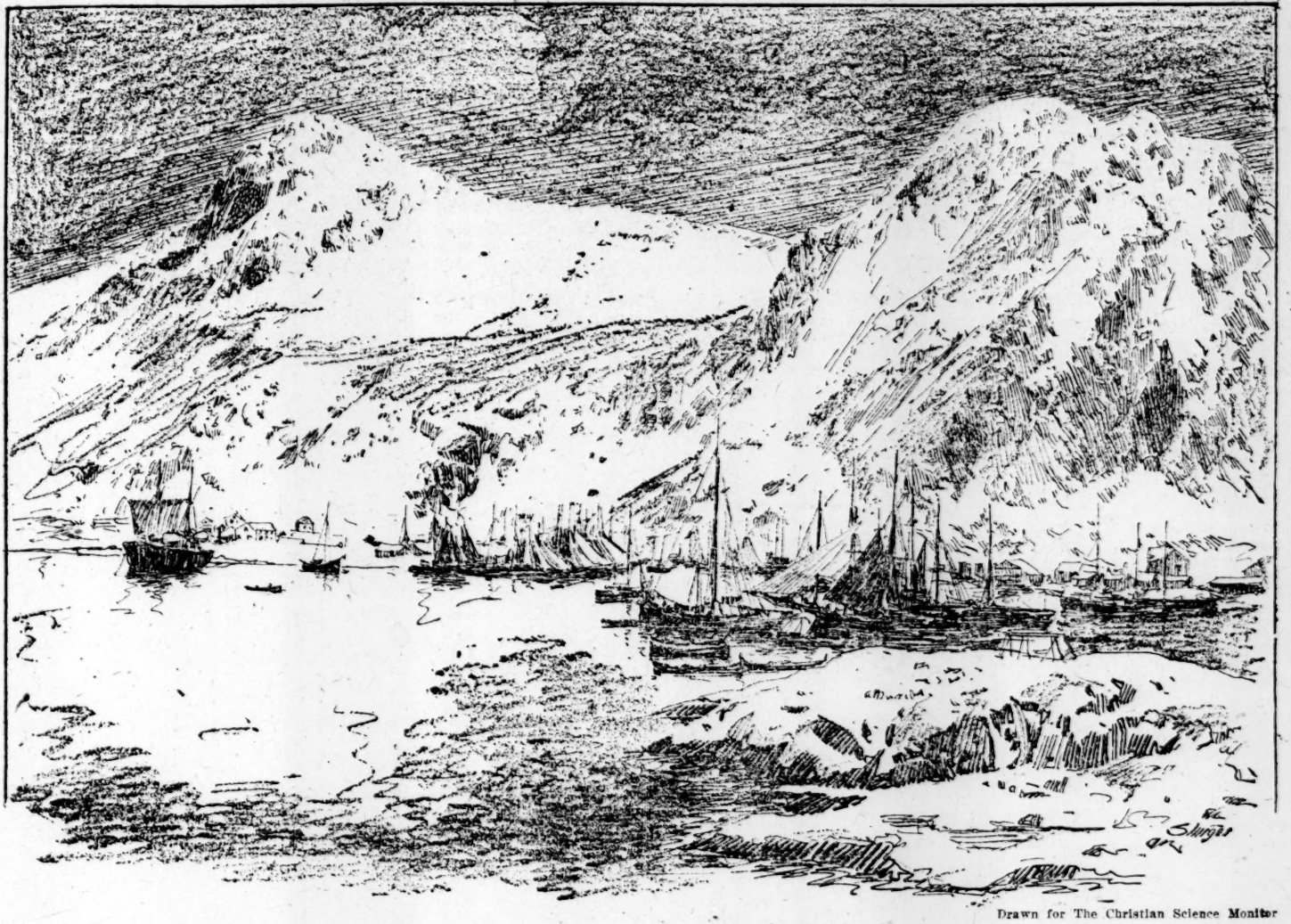
Sir Edward Clarke has recently produced an interesting autobiography. . . . I will not go through his catalogue, which every one should read and study; but I will take two or three years as samples, sometimes omitting one or two of Sir E. Clarke's specimens, and sometimes adding one or two, for which he has not found a place.

Take first 1850—the year of "Penny-dim," "In Memoriam," and "Christmas Eve and Easter Day." Or again, 1855, with "Maud," "Men and Women," "The Virginians," Macaulay's third and fourth volumes, and Herbert Spencer's "Psychology." Or, lastly, 1859, with the "Idylls of the King," "Adam Bede," "The Tale of Two Cities," "The Ordeal of Richard Feverel," Edward Fitzgerald's "Rubáiyat," and (in some ways the most epoch-making of them all) Darwin's "Origin of Species." Even this marvelous and almost unexampled array gives an inadequate idea of the resources of Victorian genius when the age was at its zenith. For, within the same ten years, we have the first published poems of Matthew Arnold and William Morris, Ruskin's "Stones of Venice," the first novel of Anthony Trollope, Mrs. Gaskell's "Cranford," Mill's "Liberty," and the best work of Charles Kingsley. . . . The stream, if never afterwards quite so full and strong, did not dry up; it was for years later being constantly reinforced and vitalized by new tributaries, down to the very confines of the Victorian Age.

The wind blows where it lists; and no theory of causation with which it is acquainted—whether of heredity, or environment, or of any combination, or permutation of possible or imaginable antecedents—can adequately account for these indisputable facts. It is right, moreover, to record, that the Victorian public, the men in the street at whom Matthew Arnold glibbed, the subscribers to the circulating libraries, which then went far to make or unmake the fortunes of an author, were neither unappreciative, nor exclusive in their appreciations. It is true that the two greatest of the women writers of the age—Charlotte Brontë and George Eliot—were, at the outset of their careers, roughly handled by the orthodox and fashionable critics. But both came very soon into their own. In the case of another pair of the most gifted authors of the time, Robert Browning and George Meredith, each of whom had to wait before he could make good his claims to pass, from the worship of a coterie, into the recognized Pantheon, the fault lay, perhaps, as much with the perversity of the writer as with the dullness of the public.—From Mr. Asquith's Romanes lecture, "Some Aspects of the Victorian Age."

Courage

Whether you be man or woman you will never do anything in the world without courage. It is the greatest quality of the mind next to honor.—James Lane Allen.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

On the North Coast of Norway

Jonas Lie, a well-known writer, spent his boyhood on the northern coast of Norway, and it is Nordland which he depicts in "The Visionary." So successful was this volume that he was sent at the public expense to Nordland in order to make a study of the manners and character of the dwellers in the polar zone. "In Nordland," he says in "The Visionary," "all natural phenomena are intense and appear in colossal contrasts. There is an endless, stony, gray desert as in primeval times, before man dwelt there; but in the midst of this are also endless natural riches. There is sun and glory of summer, the day of which is not twelve hours, but lasts continuously, day and night, for three months—a warm, bright, fragrance-laden summer, with a wealth of color and changing beauty. Distances of seventy to eighty miles across the mirror of the sea approach, as it were, within earshot. . . . Myriads of birds are surging through the air, like white breakers about the cliffs."

In the harbors typical boats of the north are still to be seen, with high prow and stern, though now they are only used as smaller rowing boats. Not many years ago, however, these were the only kind of fishing boats used, larger, of course, than the rowing boats of today, but just as open, and looking very picturesque with their square sail and the clean-built body, reminding one somewhat of the old viking ships. They were, however, unpractical, the sail having to be lowered when the boat had to "go about," and the boat turned by means of oars. Now motor vessels have replaced them, which of course has meant greater comfort, and increased profit.

An Old Colony Childhood

And so I grew up with my grandfather, spending the winters in town and the long summers on the Eastern Shore. I loved the country best, and the old house with its hundred feet of front standing on the gentle slope rising from the river's mouth, the green vines Mr. Carvel had fetched from England all but hiding the brick, and climbing to the angled roof; and the velvety green lawns of silver grass brought from England, descending in terraces by terrace, to the water-side, where lay our pungies and barges. There was then a tiny, pillared porch framing the front door, for our ancestors never could be got to realize the Maryland climate, and would rarely build themselves wide verandas suitable to that colony. At Carvel Hall we had, to be sure, the cool spring house under the willows for sultry days, with its pool dished out for bathing; and a trellised arbor, and octagonal summer house with seats, where my mother was wont to sit sewing while my grandfather dreamed. . . . On the lawn stood the oaks and walnuts and sycamores which still cast their shade over it, and under them of a summer's evening Mr. Carvel would have his tea alone; save sometimes when a barge would come swinging up the river with ten velvet-capped blacks at the oars, and one of our friendly neighbors—Mr. Lloyd or Mr. Bordley or perchance little Mr. Manners—would stop for a long evening with him. They seldom came without their ladies and children. What romps we youngsters had about the old place whilst our elders talked their politics!

In childhood the season which delighted me most was the spring. I would count the days until St. Tammany, which, as you know, falls on the first of May. And the old custom was for the young men to deck themselves out as Indian bucks and sweep down on the festivities around the Maypole on the town green, or at night

to surprise the guests at a ball and force the gentlemen to pay down a shilling and sometimes a crown apiece. . . . Then came June. My grandfather celebrated His Majesty's birthday in his own jolly fashion, and I had my own birthday party on the tenth. And on the fifteenth, unless it chanced upon a Sunday, my grandfather never failed to embark in his pinnace at the Annapolis dock for the Hall. Once seated in the stern between Mr. Carvel's knees, what rapture when at last we shot out into the blue waters of the bay and I thought of the long summer of joy before me. Scipio was generalissimo of these arrangements, and was always at the dock punctually at ten to hand my grandfather in, a ceremony in which he took great pride, and to look his disapproval if we were late. As he turned over the key of the town house he would walk away with a stern dignity to marshal the other servants in the horse-boats.

One fifteenth of June two children sat with bated breath in the pinnace—Dorothy Manners and myself. Mistress Dolly was then as mischievous a little baggage as ever she proved afterwards. She was coming to pass a week at the Hall, her parents, whose place was next to ours, having gone to Philadelphia on a visit. We rounded Kent Island, which lay green and beautiful in the flashing waters, and at length caught sight of the old windmill, with its great arms majestically turning, and the cupola of Carvel House shining white among the trees; and of the upper spars of the shipping, with sails neatly furled, lying at the long wharves, where the English wares Mr. Carvel had commanded for the return trips were unloading. Scarce was the pinnace brought into the wind before I had leaped ashore and greeted with a shout the Hall servants drawn up in a line on the green, grinning a welcome. Dorothy and I scampered over the grass and into the cool, wide house, resting awhile on the easy sloping steps within, hand in hand. And then away for that grand tour of inspection we had so long been planning together. How well I recall that sunny afternoon, when the shadows of the great oaks were just beginning to lengthen. Through the green-houses we marched, monarchs of all we surveyed, old Porphyry, the gardener, presenting Mistress Dolly with a crown of orange blossoms, for which she thanked him with a pretty courtesy. Her governess had taught her. Were we not king and queen returned to our summer palace? And Spot and Silver and Song and Knipe, the wolf-hounds, were our train, though not as decorous as rigid etiquette demanded, since they were forever running after the butterflies. On we went through the stiff, box-bordered walks of the garden, past the weather-beaten sundial and the spinning-house and the smoke-house to the stables. Here old Harvey, who had taught me to ride Captain Daniel's pony, is equestrian, and young Harvey our personal attendant; old Harvey smiles as we go in and out of the stalls, rubbing the noses of our trusted friends, and gives a grunt but kindly warning as to Cassandra's heels.

Jonas Tree, the carpenter, sits sunning himself on his bench before the shop, but mysteriously disappears when he sees us, and returns presently with a little ship he has fashioned for me that winter, all complete with spars and sails, for Jonas was a shipwright on the Severn in the old country before he came as a king's passenger to the new. Dolly and I are off directly to the backwaters of the river, where the new boat is launched with due ceremony as the Conqueror. His Majesty's latest ship-of-the-line. Jonas himself trims her sails, and she sets off right gallantly across the shallows, heeling to the breeze for all the world like a real man-o'-war. . . . How short those summer days! All

too short for the girl and boy who had so much to do in them. The sun rising over the forest often found us peeping through the blinds, and when he sank into the bay at night we were still running. . . . begging patient Hester for half an hour more.

"Laud, Marse Dick," I can hear her say, "you an' Miss Dolly's been on yo' feet since dawn. And so's I. Honey."

And so we had. We would spend whole days on the wharves, all bustle and excitement, sometimes seated on the capstan of the Sprightly Bess or perched in the nettles of the Oriole, of which old Stanwix was now captain. . . . Often we would mount together a little horse Captain Daniel had given me, Dorothy on a pillion behind, and go with my grandfather to inspect the farm. . . . The Negroes in their linsey-woolsey jackets and checked trousers would stand among the hills grinning at us children as we passed; and there was not one of them, nor of the white servants, for that matter, that I could not call by name. — Winston Churchill, in "Richard Carvel."

The Golden-Tortoise Beetle

What is that tiny, hovering gem, almost like a shooting spark, that flashes circling in the sun above the vines? See, there's another; it falls upon the foliage, leaving a glittering streak in its track, and immediately gleens beneath the leaf. Come closer. We have struck a gold mine among this bindweed. . . . Yes, it is more than gold—gold, pearl, and coral in wondrous alchemy. Look beneath this leaf, that burnished drop. That is the Cassida—the golden-tortoise beetle—the one most richly endowed atom, I venture to say, that the insect world can show. How the eager eyes of the visionary alchemist of old would have responded to this dance of the glittering midge! And yet I have never seen three people, outside of special students, who have known of this presence among the bindweed. This sort of genuine, winged gold is away below par. It is not quoted on the market, and hence the world knows it not. A nugget in the clod, and how quickly they had discovered it!—William Hamilton Gibson.

The Sun's Last Shadow

Thyme and eyebright pave the Downs today;
Hard red berries load the hawthorn bough,
Heavier than the vanished snows of May—
Scarce a span of Autumn's left us now.
Thyme and eyebright—pearl and amethyst—
Fine mosaic wrought of Summer's hand;
White-domed mushrooms glimmer in the mist,
Crystals gem the cobwebs, strand on strand.
Owls go hunting in the early night,
Hunting, calling, laughing, to and fro;
While the pale half-moon shows her glow-worm light,
Merry and blithe of heart they come and go. . . .
"Hark!" sings the robin, "Winter stalks anear—
Stark Winter in his hodden frock and hood."
Hush!—as the leaves fall, surely you can hear
His stealthy sandals stalking through the wood.
—Rosamund Marriott Watson.

Receiving a Gift

He who is capable of receiving a gift delicately displays as much generosity as he who gives.—Jean de la Bruyère.

A Song of Winter

Barbed blossom of the guarded gorse,
I love thee where I see thee shine:
Thou sweetener of our common-ways,
And brightener of our wintry days. . . .

I saw thee in the time of flowers
As sunshine spilled upon the land,
Or burning bushes all ablaze
With sacred fire; but went my ways;

I went my ways, and as I went
Plucked kindlier blooms on either hand;
Now of those blooms so passing sweet
None lives to stay my passing feet.

And still thy lamp upon the hill
Feeds on the autumn's dying sigh,
And from thy midst comes murmuring
A music sweeter than in spring. . . .

—Emily Pfeiffer.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, NOV. 27, 1918

EDITORIALS

"Freedom of the Seas"

FOR years Germany has played, for sympathy, up and down the scale of "Freedom of the Seas." At every opportunity, or whenever there has been the slightest hope of eliciting sympathy, she has harped on this tune. Her representatives in international conferences, at The Hague or elsewhere, no matter what the subject under discussion, have invariably led, or, at least, attempted to lead, the course of discussion around to consideration of the "freedom of the seas." When she declared war upon Russia, on August 1, 1914, her ostensible purpose was to aid Austria-Hungary in repelling Russian aggression; when this act was followed by the wanton invasion of Luxemburg and Belgium, her excuse for the moment was that the necessities of war demanded such action; but when she thereby left only one course open to Great Britain, she resorted to her old cry of "Freedom of the Seas," in the hope of winning the United States to her side.

During the period in which she fondly cherished the dream of enlisting American friendship, while her agents were loading ships with grain, cotton, and essential war supplies at all of the principal American ports, her propagandists gave particular attention to the work of spreading among the American people the falsehood that she was drawn into the war, actually forced into the war, by the necessity of securing to the world at large, the United States included, greater "freedom of the seas." When Great Britain, the Mistress of the Seas, captured the vessels which German agents in the United States had purchased or chartered, regardless of the flag they flew, and confiscated their cargoes, Germany vociferously offered this as proof of her assertions and declarations that the "freedom of the seas" was being withheld from and denied to the commerce of the world.

And as an exponent and champion of the "freedom of the seas" she called upon the United States to punish Great Britain for the alleged violation. At least, if German commerce were not granted "freedom of the seas," she held, the commerce of the nations against which Germany was carrying on war should also be denied this freedom. The reply of the United States, that Germany would be granted all the commercial privileges allowed to Great Britain or any other nation, but that Germany, not the United States, must protect those privileges, so far as she herself was concerned, angered her, and then began her campaign of piracy. It was to promote "freedom of the seas" that she followed the sinking of the passenger steamer *Falaba*, on March 28, 1915, with the torpedoing of the *Lusitania* and the drowning of more than 1000 persons, including more than 100 American citizens, on May 7 of the same year. "Freedom of the seas," from this time on, was the excuse she had to offer for the perpetration of a series of marine atrocities which have no parallel in the world's history.

It was "freedom of the seas" that dominated the German Admiralty throughout the entire U-boat campaign, that inspired von Tirpitz, that instigated and attempted to justify sinkings without warning, sinkings "without trace," the deliberate submerging of victims of the torpedo who were offered standing room on the roofs of U-boats, the shelling of lifeboats, and the blowing up of hospital ships. It was the German conception of "freedom of the seas" that forced the United States, in the name of humanity, to declare war existent with a nation that could apparently in no other way be brought to a realization of its crimes. Finally, it was very largely the German conception of "freedom of the seas" that turned civilization against her rulers and her people to such a degree that it would not be content until both were stripped of the power to do further harm.

What Germany meant by "freedom of the seas," from the beginning, was not equal opportunity with all other nations to navigate the seas freely, and to extend her commerce into all parts of the world, as she was engaged in doing up to August 1, 1914, but that she should be free to carry her political influence, her kultur, her imperialism, and her militarism into other countries. She wanted a "place in the sun" for the extension of the system that has brought untold misery on the world.

And now, with an effrontery characteristic alike in its lack of shame and unconsciousness of humor, pro-German propagandists in the United States are whispering that President Wilson, according to the second and third of his fourteen articles deemed essential to peace, leans strongly toward the German idea of "freedom of the seas," notwithstanding that, not only on one but on a score of occasions, he has made it clear that any settlement likely to leave Germany free to carry out her sea policies after the war would be abhorrent to him. At least one influential Democratic American newspaper has been led to echo the German hope and the German wish that some curb may be placed upon the powers which now "dominate the seas," and upon one of these powers in particular.

It would seem to be necessary that all parties concerned in a sane and honest adjustment of questions arising from the war, and without which no satisfactory and permanent peace will be possible, should understand at the beginning, and understand definitely, that there is nothing in common between the American and the German thought in relation to the "freedom of the seas."

The French Women's Answer

THOSE who understand, in any degree, what the Germans that tried to enslave the world meant, and stood for, long ago realized that the greatest blows ever struck against the German idea, and so for the liberation of humanity, have not been the colossal defeats that have been inflicted on Germany on land and sea, but the remorseless disclosure that has gone on, during the last four and a half years, of the German method. The relent-

less way in which, time and time again, the veil has been torn aside, and the strings controlling the German puppets disclosed for all the world to see, has afforded, at last, to every one the key to the German attitude, a key, the applying of which throws open the doors pitilessly on every German pretense.

The Bureau of Enemy Psychology, which worked with such cynical confidence at first, and apparently secured such wonderful results, gradually, as time went on, began to find that there was a power against which it was powerless, and that the allied world, with terrible rapidity, was beginning to lay hold of this power. The bureau's suggestions, which had once pierced everything and surely found their mark, more and more often failed of their purpose, spattering harmlessly like rifle bullets on an armor plate of enlightenment. The allied world was finding out the bureau. When a group of newspapers began to preach the "greatness and invincibility of Germany"; when an otherwise sober-minded statesman was suddenly moved to urge a premature peace "before civilization was destroyed"; when an otherwise discerning labor leader urged compromise on the basis of "a united proletariat"; and when an International Socialist pointed enthusiastically to the democratization of Germany as a reason for "easy terms" and a peace that would make for "brotherly love," as he understood it; the allied world stood strangely unmoved.

With almost unbelievable perversity it spent no time at all arguing with the group of newspapers; disagreeing with the sober-minded statesman; controverting the contentions of the discerning labor leader; or even noticing the International Socialist. It looked beyond them all to the bureau, in Berlin, and, in shameless outrage of all international dignity, was heard to murmur, in the refrain of the popular ballad of a generation ago, "You can't come that on me."

The Bureau of Enemy Psychology was, of course, really put out of action many months ago, but it has not yet, it seems, fully realized the fact. Those who thought that it closed its doors on the night of the 11th of November, 1918, were as much mistaken as those who thought that the Russian Okhrana was automatically disbanded on the 17th of March, 1917. It is true that the staff of the bureau has recently become almost desperate, and that the messages it sends out are desperate messages. Nevertheless, to the very last the bureau is making what use it can of its remaining machinery.

And so, only a few hours after the signing of the armistice, came Dr. Solf's bid for the sympathies of the world for a "fallen foe," contained in his famous appeal for food and clothing for the German people. This was quickly followed up with another appeal, calculated to be more unerring still, namely, an appeal from "the women of Germany" to Mrs. Woodrow Wilson and Miss Jane Addams to secure some abatement in the rigor of the armistice terms. Finally, with a trust in itself which is equaled only by its effrontery, came the appeal to the women of France to exercise themselves to the same end. In the face of all three appeals the recipients have remained noticeably unmoved. The women of France, however, have determined not to pass the matter by, and in a reply, the incisive simplicity of which it would be impossible to exceed, they place the appeal of the German women just exactly where it ought to be placed.

"We refuse," they say, "to intercede in the manner requested. The armistice terms are fully justified by Germany's disloyal war methods." And then they go on to give their reasons, allowing the indictment full play, and never impeding the pitiless action of fact by a single adjective. They recount how, during the tragic years of the war German women kept silent as to their country's crimes by land and sea; how that when appealed to to protest against Belgium's fate, and the torpedoing of the *Lusitania*, the German women declared their unity with the government; how that when French women protested against the deportation of their young girls from Northern France, and implored the women of Germany to unite with them, "that in the future they might not be eternally debarré from calling on justice," there was no reply from Germany. "Why, then," the letter concludes, "should we intervene in armistice conditions? Our pity goes out to our afflicted prisoners and our people in regained territories, who endured infamy. Let German women remember this and they will understand our silence." Perhaps, too, the bureau will at last understand that the game is up.

Progressivism Versus Standpatism

LET nobody in the United States be deceived by the apparent armistice between the Republican progressives and the standpaters in the Senate. Very likely there will be a cessation of hostilities during the recess period, and very likely, also, the interval to be occupied by the short term will be devoted to "digging in," and to other preliminaries, carried on quietly, and intended to leave the impression that every difference between the factions has been amicably and satisfactorily arranged. But with the coming into existence of the new Senate, on March 4, it will be found that all proposals looking to the grafting of the "Old Guard" upon the new Republicanism have fallen through.

The issue is no new one. It dates back to 1912. Progressivism has suffered defeats, but it has never been exterminated. Some seed has always remained, has always germinated, and if the fruitage has been small, during the hard seasons, it has at least been vigorous. When in the minority, the "Old Guard" has not permitted itself to worry over the presence of a progressive or two, or of three or four, or of a more sizable group, for that matter, on the Republican side. When largely in the majority, the "Old Guard" has been rather contemptuous than otherwise of the discontented and rebelliously disposed in the Republican ranks, and no serious effort has been made to check the flow of language of gentleness who could do no more than talk. But the situation becomes a different proposition when the little group of discontents, as will be the case in the new Senate, holds the balance of power.

It is axiomatic that nothing does a great political

party more good than a periodical defeat. Sometimes the best of Republicans and the best of Democrats, when the party that holds their allegiance has been long in power, hope that something may occur of a nature to chasten it. At the present time the Republican Party is just going into power, or, to be more exact, is just emerging from defeat, and there are loyal Republicans who conscientiously feel that, before traveling any farther, it should come to some definite decision as to the route it intends to take. These Republicans have only the best interests of their party at heart. They do not want it to miss its way again, or to be compelled to make any disagreeable detours before reaching what they believe to be its proper destination.

Already there have been signs of extreme uneasiness among the "Old Guard" lest the "radicals" may "forget themselves" and destroy all the advantage gained by the Republican victory in the last election. To the "Old Guardsman" it is next to unthinkable that any Republican, no matter how advanced his views may be, should go over to the "position, as a last resort, in order to gain his point. It would be perfidy, treason, a violation of all the ethics and traditions of organized politics.

Yet this is what not only one but several members of the new Senate will do in the next Congress, unless the "Old Guard" reforms its ways. The priority, seniority, and interlocking directorate systems have got to be abandoned, say the progressives, if the Republican Party expects to do business in the Senate after March 4. The system that places a few "Old Guardsmen" in control of all the important committees, and, therefore, in control of all important legislation, the progressives say, has got to go, or the Senate will be organized by the Democrats with progressive help.

Strange to say, the liberal Republican and advanced Republican sentiment of the country seems to be strongly disposed toward lending aid and comfort to a revolt which promises to overturn, for good and all, the "Old Guard" ascendancy, even if, while the process of reformation is going on, the Administration may count upon a majority in the Senate. It will be to the credit of the majority in the next upper house of Congress, and it will add to Republican prestige in the next general election, if the method of organization which obtains in the Senate shall be completely reformed.

Professor Masaryk

THERE is an incident in the career of Thomas Garrigue Masaryk which illustrates, with peculiar vividness, the character of the man, and at once affords a key to a fuller appreciation of his aims and achievements. It was in the early eighties, Bohemia, after the vain effort of 1848 to throw off the Austrian yoke, had established herself firmly in an attitude of sullen opposition to everything Austrian. It was an ineffective opposition, an opposition which expressed itself mainly in the glorification of Bohemia's past, and one of its strongholds was the authenticity of the celebrated manuscripts of Koeniginhof and Gruenberg.

The manuscripts, which had been discovered early in the Nineteenth Century, were regarded by a great army of Bohemian patriots as "heaven sent," for they proved, beyond all peradventure, that Bohemian literature dated back, as a great literature, to the Tenth and Eleventh centuries. And so, when a young professor of the newly established Tzech university, at Prague, stepped boldly out into the arena of controversy and denounced them as forgeries, and maintained his views until, by sheer force of scholarship, he had proved himself right, there were many who denounced him as something very like a traitor to his country. Young Masaryk, for this professor was he, knew well, however, what he was doing. He saw clearly enough that the tendency to live in the past which he observed all around him was not the attitude of a nation with a future, and, long before he came to Prague, perhaps when he was still going to school in the little Moravian town of Hodonin, but certainly when he was at the universities at Vienna and Leipzig, he felt a great conviction that his country had a future and a great one. But she must have done with the dreams of the past. She must unrelentingly search for facts, face them, and act upon them. She must work out her salvation, not by glorification of the past, but by hard and persistent effort in the present. The Gruenberg and Koeniginhof manuscripts were forgeries, and so young Masaryk did not hesitate a moment. He denounced them; stood firm against the storm he evoked; quickly rallied round him those who began to see his purpose, and, within a few years, was sending out from the University of Prague an ever-increasing army of young men who had broken with the "properties" of the past and were determined to carve out the future on the new model.

From the position he took in those years, Professor Masaryk has never deviated. His methods have varied, but his purpose has always been the same, "the moral education of the nation." It was with this object in view that he entered the Austrian Reichsrat in 1891, and it was with this object in view, because he recognized that he could do no good in the Reichsrat without a larger and more intelligent following in the country, that he resigned his seat, two years later, and went back to the university.

Then, in 1900, came the founding of the famous "Realist" party, about which much was heard during the year before the outbreak of the war, with Professor Masaryk as its leader, and in 1907 he returned to the Reichsrat, this time feeling himself well equipped to do decisive work. Almost immediately he found work to his hand. In 1908 came the notorious "High Treason trial" at Agram, when fifty-three Croatian Serbs were seized by the Austro-Hungarian authorities on the charge of plotting for union with Serbia. The story of the seven months' trial "amidst scandalous scenes," and of how the whole business was ultimately proved to have been organized, from first to last, by Austrian police spies, at the instance of the General Staff, is well known. Professor Masaryk, from his seat in the Reichsrat, was utterly fearless in his exposures and denunciations. He achieved the end he sought, but the Austrian authorities never forgave him. And so when the great war broke

out, after a few months at Prague, he was obliged to leave the country, only at once to embark on that tremendous scheme for the final liberation of his people which was signaled, the other day, when Professor Masaryk sailed for Europe as the First President of Tzecho-Slovakia.

Notes and Comments

FEWER crowns would be tumbling in 1918 if more monarchs had known and followed the maxims of Maria Leszczynska, daughter of the King of Poland and wife of Louis XV of France. "Good kings," said she, "are slaves, and their people are free." Or again, "If there were no little people in the world we should not be great; and we ought not to be great except for their sakes."

IT is suggested that the United States War Department turn over, at once, 500 airplanes to be used in the establishment of air mail routes. The commonest kind of common sense would dictate that those airmen in the American Expeditionary Force who, on returning to the United States, would like to be employed in a vocation which they have mastered, should be given employment. Never, perhaps, will the Postoffice Department have a better opportunity of inaugurating air mail routes, and the opportunity should not be missed through negligence, official obstruction, or red tape. The United States will be greatly disappointed if the returning airmen do not introduce flying on an extensive scale, not only for government and commercial, but for private pleasure service.

WHENEVER Mr. H. G. Wells feels it necessary to curb his pride, he can turn with assurance of help to Mrs. Humphry Ward's memoirs. After he has read, "Mr. Wells seems to me a journalist of great powers, of unequal education, and much crudity of mind, who has inadvertently strayed into the literature of imagination," he will doubtless feel properly reduced.

THERE appears to be no rational explanation for the continuance of German propaganda in Mexico, other than that the propagandists, or the people for whom their propaganda is intended, do not know that the armistice has been signed and that there is no longer a German Empire. In either case, it would seem to be in line with the interests of Mexico to catch up with the news, and, in the largest measure possible, conform to it.

LONDON's winter visitors, the sea gulls, have arrived particularly early this year. Never since the hard winter of 1895 first impelled them high up the river, and into hitherto unknown regions of parks and private gardens, have the birds omitted to make their yearly call to the Serpentine and Kensington Gardens' Round Pond. On the river, of course, the gulls, single or in flights, have been regular habitués for many years, perhaps centuries. Feeding the gulls from the bridges is a favorite occupation for many a Londoner, or rather it used to be, for now the feeding of birds is forbidden, on the ground of waste, by the Defense of the Realm Regulations. The gulls will have to shift for themselves this winter, and Londoners' reputation for hospitality will suffer accordingly in the bird world.

THOMAS A. EDISON takes the optimistic view, without any qualification whatsoever. The United States, he insists, is at the threshold of an era of great prosperity, and he adds: "The surest way to bring on a depression of business is to nurture fears and to act hesitatingly." That is to say, the nation was never in a position where it could, more profitably than now, dispense with the timid business man.

IN proof of his opinion that the highest inventive genius is shown by the people of the free countries, Dr. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, points out that Germany invented neither the submarine nor the airplane. He might have added that respect for inventors has grown up with democracy. "In my own time," said Seneca, philosophizing some 1800 years ago, "there have been inventions, transparent windows, tubes for diffusing warmth equally through all parts of a building, shorthand, which has been carried to such a perfection that a writer can keep pace with the most rapid speaker. But the inventing of such things is drudgery for the lowest slaves."

IT WOULD not be difficult to name those who were busiest at the end of the war, and it is not so very difficult to name those who are probably the busiest people in the world at the beginning of peace; that is to say, if the person who is doing the naming knows anything about the present demand for up-to-date almanacs, atlases, and encyclopedias. The results of the war have destroyed the value of many books of reference, so far as existing conditions are concerned. But when it comes to that, it has not been any kinder to school geographies, or school maps.

THE District Attorney of New York has taken up what is described in the press of that city as "the case of the hat check brigands." The assumption is that this case embraces walking-stick, umbrella, and overcoat "brigandage" also. The tip nuisance has become so general and pronounced in New York that some visitors to that city are said to lose much of their enjoyment through anxiety lest they may not be able to meet all the demands made upon them for fees during an evening. To these the information that a high officer of the law has taken the matter in hand must be full of pleasant assurance.

SEVERAL thousand members of the American Expeditionary Force are on the sea and making toward the shores of the United States. With their arrival it is quite probable that a series of receptions will be inaugurated which may extend indefinitely, or, at all events, until the last man returns. It would be folly to attempt to regulate the character of the welcomes that are coming to the returning troops; only the hearts of the people can do that.